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HOPE OF ACCORD WITH ITALY WANES AS PARLEY ENDS

Italians Appear Willing to Receive in London Conference but Not to Give

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 7.—Carlo Schanzer, Foreign Minister of Italy, leaves London tomorrow after holding a series of important conversations with the British Government. Unless unexpected developments follow the final sitting today it is probable that while a pious official communiqué will doubtless reaffirm the general expressions of goodwill animating the two countries, the result of the parleys will sadly disappoint those who cherished the hopes of a general Anglo-Italian understanding.

But there exist as between Great Britain and Italy several outstanding matters such as Roman Catholic ambitions in Palestine, the Cyrenaica-Egyptian frontier, the delimitation of Italian Jubaland and the Near Eastern problem, the solution of which would contribute in no small degree to the political stability of Europe.

Actuated by Best Motives
That throughout the conversations in Downing Street, the plenipotentiaries have been actuated by the best motives permits of no manner of doubt. Signor Schanzer had worked in effective co-operation with the Earl of Balfour at Washington and Mr. Lloyd George at Genoa, and the prospects are therefore favorable for an agreement. Some initial progress indeed is registered here. Britain has announced her readiness to stand by the verbal agreement in regard to Jubaland, even if it is understood having consented to waive in this connection the condition that Italy should renounce her capitulatory rights in Egypt. It was made sufficiently clear that amendments could be introduced to the Palestine mandate to meet the sentimental aspirations of the Vatican.

With regard to the Cyrenaica frontier, again Great Britain offered to use her influence with independent Egypt to secure an accord. Italy is also well assured of her commercial interests in Mesopotamia and Palestine.

All this, however, is tentative, chiefly because while Italy is ready enough to receive, she seems singularly disinclined to give. While therefore it is the highest degree regrettable that the Foreign Office should be compelled to barter to the satisfaction of Italian ideas in Africa and Palestine for support of British policy in the Near East, that in the essence is what the situation amounts to. The parole is with Signor Schanzer and a definite indication of a change in his attitude is still awaited.

Let the rival viewpoints be examined. Great Britain may or may not have personal particular ambitions in some quarters, but in regard to Turkey it is undeniable her hands are clean. Her motives are international and humanitarian. For four years she has struggled with the face of determined opposition to secure the freedom of its Dardanelles for international navigation, to protect the commercial existence of present Rumania and future Russia, and to liberate Christians in Asia Minor from the Ottoman thrall.

The Placating of Turkey
For herself she has probably more to gain by placating the Turks than France and Italy combined. On the other hand, Italian policy has admittedly for its motive solely, factors of political prestige and economic interest. Italy demands the balance of power in the Eastern Mediterranean, facilities for trade expansion and an outlet for her surplus population. She, like France has jettisoned her obligations, involving the protection of Anatolian Christians seeking from Ankara in exchange enlarged spheres of economic penetration. There would appear to be ample room for the satisfaction of these ambitions within the scope of British policy, for in all the agreements hitherto reached, Italy's claims have been frankly recognized, and any remuneration has been entirely voluntary on the part of the Roman Government. The much desired settlement, however, has been hindered by the indisposition to exert any pressure upon the Turks and the perpetuation of this attitude is destined to encourage their resistance. Allied solidarity in 1919-1920 would specially have squelched the Nationalist outbreak, saved us from the present quandary with all its tragic consequences. The Turks have built up their empire on force; they understand only force and they will yield nothing save force.

Stand for Right and Justice
One does not expect Italy to embark upon a new crusade and no European power is in a position to do that, but there are other methods of persuasion available, which merely call for a determined stand for right and justice and the risk only, and that temporarily one of cherished commercial concessions. At the time when the entire press of the peninsula is in a state of ferment over the Vatican's aspirations in Palestine, it is passing strange that the progressive annihilation of the rem-

Ratification Sought of St. Germain Treaty

By Special Cable

Paris, July 7
THE temporary mixed commission of disarmament has registered its opinion that the limitation of the trade in arms provided for in the treaty of St. Germain will be ineffective until the signatory powers, including the United States, ratify its provisions. An urgent appeal, therefore, is going out to all the powers to ratify the treaty.

Moreover the commission appeals to scientists to publish receipts for asphyxiating and toxic gases, so that with the abolition of secrecy, the use of them will be made impossible.

Leon Jouhaux of the French Labour confederation declared that the condition of the working classes could only be improved if the burden of armaments is lightened.

United States, Italy and France
Still Considering Proposal of Great Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Partial explanation of the delay in getting to work on the part of the committee to investigate atrocities in Turkey is forthcoming from London and Washington.

It is several weeks since the United States assured the British Government that it was willing to join with Great Britain, France and Italy in an investigation which should include the conduct of the Greeks and the Kemalists in the region of Turkey where the two have been in conflict. The public has waited eagerly for an indication that the committee personnel had been appointed and was proceeding with its investigation for, as Dr. Herbert Adams Kibben has pointed out in his letters from Turkey to The Christian Science Monitor, the longer the matter is delayed, the more Christians are suffering deportation and hardship.

The British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs has announced to the House of Commons that the French, Italian and United States governments have accepted the proposals of the British Government in general, but that certain modifications proposed have been under consideration and that this is responsible for the delay. Pending their decision on those proposals no formal notification would be sent to the Turkish National Assembly at Ankara or to the Greek Government, he said. The Undersecretary expressed regret at the delay and promised that the other governments should be pressed for an early decision.

Meanwhile the Kemalists have been setting up a smoke screen in the publication of letters and other data concerning alleged cruelties of the Greeks in Turkish villages. The best answer to this is that the Greek Government has readily consented to let the commission visit any Greek occupied territory in Asia Minor, while Mustafa Kemal Pasha has been reported as saying that he would not consent to having the proposed investigation made in his territory. At first he was quoted as having made this statement without qualification. Later he modified it to the extent of saying that if there could be an impartial qualification he would be willing to have it investigate the action of the Kemalists and the bands operating in territory under their control. He intimated, however, that in his belief no international commission would be impartial.

The information as to the present status of the investigating commission was conveyed to the States Department in a dispatch from the American Ambassador in London.

GERMAN BANK STATEMENT SENDS MARK TO LOW LEVEL

Over 11,000,000 Issued in One Week—Total Sum Now 169,185,228,000—Quoted at 18 Cents Per 100

NEW YORK, July 7.—German marks plunged to the lowest level in history today, being quoted at 18 cents a hundred, following publication of the German bank statement revealing an increase of 11,250,000 marks in the paper currency issue last week.

In September, 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the war, the total note circulation in Germany was 4,234,000,000 marks, as compared with a circulation of 169,185,228,000 marks last week. The normal, or pre-war price of marks, was 23.8 cents each.

Various reasons are assigned by bankers for their sharp decline, among them the recent failure of international bankers to agree upon a loan for Germany and the apparent disposition of German Government officials to continue unchecked the reckless printing of paper currency.

Recent events in Germany, including the assassination of the Foreign Minister and several Monarchistic demonstrations, also have been construed here as indicating the instability of the present German Government.

In some quarters it is believed that the rapid decline of the German mark has been purposely permitted by the German Government on the assumption that the French, fearing an economic or political upheaval in the fatherland, would alter their reparations program, which is regarded as



William B. Owen
New President of National Education Association

CLOTURE FAILS IN TARIFF FIGHT BY 45 TO 35 VOTE

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Republican move to "efforce" cloture on the Administration tariff bill failed today in the Senate.

The vote on the motion to enforce the existing rule was 45 to 35, or nine less than the required two-thirds majority.

The Democrats voted solidly against the motion and were joined by five Republicans. These were: William E. Borah, Idaho; Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut; Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin; George H. Moses, New Hampshire, and George W. Norris, Nebraska.

Four senators, all Republicans, were present, but unable to vote because of pairs with absent Democratic senators. They were Cameron, Dillingham, New and Watson. Twelve senators, six Republicans and six Democrats, were absent.

GERMAN COALITION INVITES NEW PARTY

Berlin, July 7.—(By The Associated Press)—Clerical and social Democratic parties have addressed a joint appeal to the German People's Party, inviting the latter to enter the Government coalition, "as the need of the hour demands the enrollment of all the national elements who are willing to lend active aid in the work of safeguarding and building up the republic."

This appeal from the two bourgeois parties in the coalition bloc is interpreted as an offset to the prospective entry of the Independent Socialists into the Government.

As a result of the appeal, the parliamentary situation has become still more confused. There is little prospect of reconciliation between the two Socialist parties and the People's Party.

Berlin continues without bourgeois newspapers, the striking printers only permitting the appearance of the Socialist and Communist organs. The strike threatens to spread over all Germany, tying up all but the radical press.

German Suspects Arrested

MADRID, July 7.—A dispatch from Vigo to El Liberal today said two Germans, believed to have been connected with the assassination of Dr. Walter Rathenau, Germany's Foreign Minister, were arrested upon landing at Vigo yesterday from a German vessel which arrived from Hamburg.

MR. OWEN OUTLINES POLICY TO STIR PUBLIC AWAKENING

Election of New Association Head Vindicates Business Methods for Which He Has Stood

"Collectively, self-consciously and with power we mean to tackle the education of this democracy. We intend to have access to public opinion and to build and form it ourselves. We shall use every bit of our normal, natural, social power to awaken the American people to the vital problems of public education today."

Those are the words of William B. Owen, president of the Chicago Normal College, Chicago, Ill., who today elected president of the National Education Association of the United States.

Outlining for The Christian Science Monitor the policy for his administration, Mr. Owen stressed the idea of a collective body, purposefully going forward on a definite program.

"We shall give the profession an efficient, aggressive, constructive organization," he said once. And again, "We will use the same business methods as any other group."

The election of Mr. Owen reveals more than the choice of the convention as to personality. It makes clear the policy of the convention. For Mr. Owen was one of the vigorous, outstanding leaders in the movement to draw together the loose organization of three years ago and to weld it into the firm, compact body it is today. There were those at the close of the convention three years ago who thought that Mr. Owen, because of this policy, had antagonized the majority of the organization. This year he was unopposed for the office of president and to him there has been entrusted the carrying out of the very ideas for which he has consistently stood during these years.

Mr. Owen brings to the office of president experience gained in a wide range of educational work. He has degrees from Denison University and the University of Chicago and has studied at the University of Berlin and the University of Halle. He has been an instructor at the Western Pennsylvania Classical and Scientific Institute and was for many years connected with the University of Chicago, the last four years of his service being associate professor of education. He is now editor of the American School and the Chicago School Journal.

"Organized or unorganized, the teachers are not the ultimate authority concerning the schools," said Mr. Owen. "The schools belong to the American people and the American people run them. But we intend to put before the American people the way in which we think they should be run."

"We have certain outstanding professional aims. These are not necessarily classroom aims, although they are vital to the conduct of the schools. First, of course, there is the problem of financing the schools. The United States today is in the position of using the same financial budget that it has been using for some time, although when that budget was first established we were in the business of educating a nation of eighth graders, whereas today we are in the business of educating a nation of high school graduates, or twelfth-graders."

"That budget has been embodied in the National Education Association's 'Junior Month.'"

W. B. OWEN ELECTED TO HEAD EDUCATORS AS SESSIONS CLOSE

British Parliament to Ratify Washington Pact

By The Associated Press

London, July 7
THE second reading of the Treaty of Washington Bill, ratifying the pacts signed at the Washington Arms Conference, which has been passed by the House of Lords, was moved in the Commons today by Charles Amery, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty.

Mr. Amery said the Government considered that the United States had fully carried its undertaking into effect, that France, Italy and Japan were preparing to ratify the treaties, and that Canada had already done so.

The Secretary said he did not think Great Britain could claim to be acting greatly in advance of her co-signatories. "But whether that is the case or not," he continued, "we ought not to show any hesitation in making it quite clear that the Parliament of this country is fully behind the statesmen who signed the Washington treaties."

FRENCH DEPUTIES ABSOLVE PREMIER

Accusation of War Guilt Against Raymond Poincaré Is Completely Refuted

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 7.—Not until 2 o'clock this morning did the deputies cast their votes in the great debate on the question of the responsibility of the war. As was to be expected, there was an overwhelming majority for Raymond Poincaré, the Prime Minister, the vote being 532 to 65. No other result was possible after the magnificent demonstration by M. Poincaré of his pacific policy since 1912, when he succeeded Joseph Caillaux after the abandonment of a portion of the Congo which provoked immense emotion in France.

Throughout his early premiership he had remained in daily contact with his colleagues, and throughout his presidency he had worked with the successive cabinets, never attempting to exercise personal policy. All the former premiers and their collaborators who were in the Chamber confirmed this assertion.

Appealed to British King
Then M. Poincaré produced documentary proofs of his endeavors to avoid war, the most important being a letter which he wrote to King George of England begging for an affirmation of the unity between the members of the Entente in hope that peace might be preserved and Germany reflect before venturing to a forced conclusion. He pointed to the withdrawal of the French troops, 10 kilometers from the frontier, in order to prevent any possible incident which would precipitate a clash. He went through well-known facts, skillfully demonstrating the determination of Germany to make war and pointing out that the infamous ultimatum to Belgium was actually drawn up in Berlin on July 26.

If ever the guilt of a country was established, it was the guilt of Germany. All countries which came to the assistance of France thus expressed their judgment. All countries who had signed the treaty containing the clear declaration of Germany's guilt had endorsed this interpretation of history. Germany herself had on several occasions specifically recognized her culpability. If ever a verdict was plain and final this verdict was. But Germany realized that reparations were based upon responsibilities, and in repudiating their responsibilities the Germans were repudiating reparations. It was deplorable that a few misguided Frenchmen in reopening the subject of responsibility could insult their country.

Chief Representative of France
For M. Poincaré for 10 years has almost continuously been the chief representative of France, either as Prime Minister or president, and therefore to accuse him is to accuse France. In this debate corroboration of M. Poincaré's statements were forthcoming from Rene Viviani, Aristide Briand, M. Painleve and M. Herriot and others, who intervened to add their testimony to the pacific character of M. Poincaré's policy in pre-war days.

Unfortunately this debate is not likely to check the campaign against M. Poincaré and France, but may even give it impetus and extension. But no impartial person listening carefully to all that was said in support of the Communist case in the Chamber of Deputies and to M. Poincaré's reply can have a moment of doubt about the personal blamelessness of M. Poincaré.

GIRLS STUDY SETTLEMENT WORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7.—Members of the Junior class of Bryn Mawr, Connecticut College, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Swarthmore, Vassar, Wellesley, and Wells College have arrived in New York to study social work for one month. The girls are also participating in the Charity Organization Society's 105 East Twenty-second Street, conducts this experiment, called "Junior Month."

Resolutions Pledge Association to Continuous Efficiency Campaign

OFFICIAL REPORTS SHOW BIG GROWTH

New President Calls on All Members to Profit by Convention Ideas

William B. Owen, president of the Chicago Normal College, Chicago, Ill., was elected president of the National Education Association in the concluding business session of the representative assembly at Loew's State Theater, Massachusetts Avenue, today.

Miss Charl Ormond Williams, retiring president, was elected first vice-president, with the entire slate as presented by the nominating committee. Nine departmental meetings today and the convention which brought delegates and members from every section of the country for consideration of the American public school as the foremost agency in democracy.

Miss Williams Expresses Thanks
In turning the chair over to Mr. Owen, Miss Williams expressed her appreciation for the whole-hearted support and co-operation which the entire association had given her during her term of office. She further pledged her full support to the new president in her capacity as first vice-president.

"While I could not under any consideration think of parting with this gavel which was presented to me early in the convention," said Miss Williams, "I give it at this time to your new president, a man who for years has given much to this association and who, I am certain, will give even more during the coming year, a man who needs no introduction to you—Mr. Owen."

After thanking Miss Williams for her introduction and promising her that her support in her new official capacity would be called for, Mr. Owen said:

"I would rather be president of the National Education Association than to hold any other position in public education in America. I believe in this association and in its power to do good, for I believe that the most fundamental hope of American education lies in a national organization of American teachers."

"Also I want to tell you that I am in favor of the Tower-Sterling bill in all its fundamental policies. I heartily request, urgently demand, and offer you an invitation to help me make the coming year a complete success, and this cannot be done

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Editorials

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR RAIL STRIKERS

Kansas Industrial Court Takes Initial Action—Leaders Places Are Filled

CHICAGO, July 7 (By The Associated Press)—Warrants for the arrest of T. Hamilton, president, and Thomas Hillary, secretary of the Topeka, Kansas Local Union of the Santa Fe Shop Crafts, were issued today under the Kansas Industrial Court Act, with warrants for other striking union officers to be issued soon. The issuance of the warrants constituted the first legal action against the strike itself, although numerous arrests have been made over the country as the result of disorders caused by the strike.

Under the union's strike program, the places of leaders arrested in connection with the strike would not long remain vacant. Leaders already having been assigned to step into their places. B. M. Jewell, president of the Federated Crafts, declined to comment today on the issuance of the Kansas warrants, but commented that "there may be more than these men go to jail before this thing is finished."

Two Trains Annulled For the present, he said, the national headquarters would let the Kansas officers take care of their own situation.

Meanwhile, the union's statement and information gleaned from the roads presented the same confusing and conflicting picture which has existed since the strike began. Two more passenger trains were annulled today, the Southern Railway taking off two trains into New Orleans from Mississippi points.

In several Kansas towns Henry J. Allen, the Governor, found that sheriffs had deputized rail strikers. He ordered this condition to be changed and in the case of Parsons, Kas., where the Mayor, Alfred Coad, who was a boilermaker in railroad shops and had sworn in special police force of 61 strikers, the Attorney-General was sent to see that the demobilization order was obeyed.

Neither the union leaders nor the railroads were making any move today to effect a settlement of the strike, so far as could be learned.

Federal injunctions restraining strikers from interfering with railroad operations, molesting workers and unlawfully picketing shops, were issued at East St. Louis, Ill., and Shreveport, La.

Mobilization of state troops was ordered by Adjutant-General Black of Illinois following disturbances in the Washburn yards at Decatur. The governors of Alabama, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa were asked to send troops to scenes of disorders and points where peace was threatened in their states.

Friction in Chicago Chicago, in the last 24 hours, experienced its first violence in connection with the strike. A mob of strikers and sympathizers, which included many women, attacked and attempted to burn the homes of two Illinois Central employees, at Burnside, who refused to join the walkout. Police dispersed the mob after Mrs. Julia Gabel, wife of one of the Illinois Central men, being taken back to her home with a revolver when they attempted to storm her home.

Picketing of railroad shops continued in numerous parts of the country and several arrests were made. There was a general impression in rail circles however that the trend of the strike was toward peace and hope was expressed that Mr. Jewell would be brought together with the United States Railroad Labor Board's two diplomats in mediation—Ben W. Hooper, the chairman, and W. L. McMenimen, one of the three Labor members.

Railroads, meanwhile, continued to employ new men and women and to return to work next week or forfeit all seniority and pension rights stood effective.

Moulders Out in Sympathy Strikers were reported at various points to be straggling back to the old jobs in uncertain numbers, but these reports reflected no weakness in statements from union headquarters. Mr. Jewell reiterated that the strike was virtually 100 per cent effective.

Mr. Jewell exhibited telegrams from women's auxiliaries of shop crafts organizations expressing support. He announced also the first sympathetic walkout by exhibiting messages informing him that 2500 moulders employed on railroads had joined the ranks of the strikers.

At Wichita, Kan., and stationary firemen and oilers joined the strike.

A small number of shopmen employed by the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railroad at Alton, Ill., returned to work.

Striking shop men of the Dakota division of the great northern offered to volunteer their services without pay in any case where trouble is threatened.

Additional wage adjustment cases not included in those covered by recent decisions were set for hearing by the Railroad Labor Board today.

E. H. Fitzgerald, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Express Employees, D. W. Heit of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen; Timothy Healy of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, and E. J. Manion,

head of the Railroad Telegraphers, called on Mr. Jewell last night.

Mr. Manion said the heads of the unions called on Mr. Jewell to offer "felicitations" of the organizations they represented to the shopmen and to "extend any possible aid." He said such aid would take the form of moral support.

PRESIDENT TO ACT IN COAL DISPUTE

Operators and Miners Failing to Agree, Matter Will Be Taken to Mr. Harding

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 7.—President Harding will be called upon to settle the strike of anthracite and bituminous coal miners, it was learned today from official sources. Both the hard and soft coal disputants virtually have reached an impasse, and when the President returns to the Capital a report will be made to him on the situation.

The anthracite operators and miners made another attempt this afternoon to adjust their differences, with Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, sitting in the conference and urging action. Mr. Fall has let it be known that he has impressed the disputants with the fact that the public patience soon will be exhausted, if they do not reach an agreement.

The Department of Commerce is being besieged by Senators and Representatives representing New England and other northern states, for relief from an impending coal shortage. It was said officially at the department that the New England and Northwest situations have developed into "coal pinches."

Neither Favors Secrecy Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said that a report would be made to the President Monday on the negotiations for settling the strike. Though Mr. Hoover would not affirm it, the opinion prevails here that the President may force action, unless progress is reported to him. While not willing to be quoted, representatives of the miners declare themselves opposed to the present policy of strict secrecy in the negotiations. They prefer to deal openly, so that the public may know their side of the case. Similar views have come from operators.

That the President is determined to bring about a settlement is indicated by his actions and utterances during his trip to Ohio. He had a long conference with Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, at Columbus, on the coal situation. But before any drastic step, such as taking over and operating the mines, is taken, the President is expected to offer arbitration as a solution.

So far his efforts have been along the lines of mediation. Secretaries Hoover, Davis and Fall have made it plain after each conference that no definite proposals have been made by them for settling the strike. They have left to the disputants the decision on procedure, but they are deadlocked.

Advance in Coal Prices Cablegrams received by the Department of Commerce from commercial agents in Wales said that British coal operators are watching the American market for export opportunities. Some British coal already is coming over, a small quantity having been landed at New Bedford, Mass., but it is said here that the price will have to rise more before it would be profitable for Britishers to sell here. The price has been steadily climbing in those territories which did not accept Mr. Hoover's fair price scale. He said the operators who refused to co-operate have hoisted their prices to around \$5 a ton at the time, as compared with \$3.50 at the co-operating mines.

Meanwhile Congress is agitating for an immediate settlement of the strike. The Federal Trade Commission has forwarded to Congress a statement of profits, productions, and operating conditions at the mines. Some senators and representatives are seizing this opportunity to demand that the Government nationalize the mines in the public interest.

The canvass of the coal stock of the electrical and artificial gas public utilities, as of June 15, shows an average of 53 days' supply on hand, according to F. R. Wadleigh, chief of the newly organized coal division of the Department of Commerce.

A great many utilities are receiving current supplies from non-union production and on the basis of their current encroachment on stock it seems Mr. Wadleigh said that their stock would last about 12 to 15 weeks.

Illinois Miners Consider Separate Coal Strike Peace CHICAGO, July 7 (By The Associated Press)—Action in two coalfields looking toward a resumption in work has been taken by miners, it was learned here today.

Opposition members of the Illinois executive committee, United Mine Workers, let it be known that Frank Farrington, president of that organization, at a secret meeting yesterday in Springfield, had received conditional authority to negotiate a separate wage agreement, and it was learned that in Kansas the followers of Alexander Howat are seeking work in the mines.

Mr. Farrington denied any move for a wage agreement with Illinois operators, but his opponents on the committee said he had been granted authority to deal with the operators after he told the committee the operators-miners conference in Washington, probably would fail and the Government contemplated intervention in the strike.

The plan in it was said, to call a state convention if the Government announces intervention, and vote on a resolution calling for a referendum on whether to come to terms with mine owners.

Lithuanians Favor International Idea THREE representatives from Lithuania reported to J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association this morning. They were Balys Zyzelis, president of the Teachers Association of Lithuania and member of the Lithuanian Parliament; Dr. M. Dovenis now residing in Waterbury, Conn., and Mikas Petruskas, director of the Lithuanian Conservatory of Music. Mr. Zyzelis seeks to have his organization affiliate with the National Education Association and advocates establishment of an international organization of teachers.

The tendency of the teachers of Finland as well as his own country, and all the Baltic States, he said, is toward internationalism. He has come to the United States to study the school system with a view to organizing education in Lithuania on similar lines. He has visited several American cities and will see others before returning to his own country.

Disarmament Plea MADE BY CHILEAN League of Nations Commission Told Peace Effort Awaits Pan-American Conference

PARIS, July 7 (By The Associated Press)—The outstanding feature of the closing session of the League of Nations Disarmament Commission here today was the announcement by Dr. Rivas Vicuna, Chilean Ambassador at Paris, that Chile would demand the inclusion in the agenda of the fifth Pan-American conference, to be held next March in Santiago, of the whole question of world disarmament, both naval and military.

Dr. Vicuna said Chile would use the Washington Conference as the basis for her program. He explained that Chile was making an effort to bring about disarmament in South America. The commission occupied itself largely with final discussion of the three outstanding plans for disarmament, two of them presented by Lord Robert Cecil, and the third by Lord Escher. The commission also decided upon an appeal to the thinking people of the world to assist in bringing about disarmament.

Dr. Vicuna, for France, made an address pointing out the tremendous difficulties of disarmament under the present conditions, but said fair progress was being made.

Lord Robert Cecil declared he felt the present meeting had done more to put a concrete plan before the world than any previous meeting of the commission, and that the commission had approved in effect plans which made possible worldwide disarmament. He added that the three projects adopted would be brought before the assembly of the League of Nations in September.

ALFRED C. CLARK MANSION SOLD Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, July 7.—The former mansion of Alfred Corning Clark in Eighty-Ninth Street at Riverside Drive, frequently mentioned in connection with the practice of a non-profit residence for the Mayor of New York, has been sold for a price said to be \$1,250,000 to a purchaser whose name was not made public.

BIDS ON FREIGHTERS ASKED Eastern Steamship Lines Inc. has requested bids from several shipyards for the construction of one, two, or possibly three freighters for service between Boston and New York. Ships will have overall length of 235 feet, three inches, 1400 deadweight tons and develop a speed of 11½ knots.

FREE STATE CALL BRINGS IRISH RALLY

Volunteers Answer Summons of Government—British Are Satisfied With Progress

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 7.—The British Government is satisfied with the progress made by the Irish Provisional Government in suppressing the revolt of the independent, or "irregular," as the Free State authorities prefer to call, their opponents, Republican sentiment, not yet being extinct in Ireland, although every day so far there appears to be a stronger rally than ever to the support of the vast measure of self-government accorded Ireland, in preference to the pursuit of the shadow of a republic.

In the House of Lords yesterday the Lord Chancellor emphasized that the Provisional Government had struck immediately it had received authority. He added that he considered the situation at the present moment more hopeful than at any time since the treaty was signed in December last. Information received by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor indicates that the Dublin rebellion is crushed, and interest now centers on the Provisional Government's handling of the problem in the country.

Rally to Free State Whereas in the first days of fighting there was a trek of irregulars toward Dublin, there is now a trek of irregulars from Dublin toward various parts of the country. The most dangerous situation of all is presented by Cork County and the adjoining section of Munster. The whole of this area has been organized by irregulars to meet the forthcoming attack by the Provisional Government's troops, trenches having been dug, mines placed, and roads blocked. In all this may be clearly traced the hand of Cathal O'Shannon, Bolshevik emissary in Ireland. The Provisional Government's problem here is no easy one, and may have to be tackled by a landing on the seacoast.

In handling the whole problem, however, two important developments favor Michael Collins. In the first place, reports indicate that there has been a remarkable rally to his call for volunteers, the flow of recruits which has resulted being drawn from all classes of the community. The idea of fighting, free from any sense of wrong-doing or lawlessness for the Irish Government which has proved its mettle in defending the Irish interests, has made a strong appeal to the fighting attitude and adventurous instincts of young Ireland.

Discipline Is Growing In the second place, Irish troops have now fought under their own officers the Irish cause, and the tradition of disciplined loyalty is rapidly growing. Every day the Irish Army as a war weapon is hardening and strengthening in the hands of the Provisional Government. On inclination here to regard the Dublin fighting as an opera bouffe or to trace the Irish cause, and the tradition of disciplined loyalty is rapidly growing. Every day the Irish Army as a war weapon is hardening and strengthening in the hands of the Provisional Government. On inclination here to regard the Dublin fighting as an opera bouffe or to trace the Irish cause, and the tradition of disciplined loyalty is rapidly growing. Every day the Irish Army as a war weapon is hardening and strengthening in the hands of the Provisional Government. On inclination here to regard the Dublin fighting as an opera bouffe or to trace the Irish cause, and the tradition of disciplined loyalty is rapidly growing. 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PRESIDENT PLEADS FOR PARTY UNITY

Appeals to Republicans for Harmony in Lieu of Individual Personal Activities

COLUMBUS, O., July 7 (By The Associated Press).—President Harding in an address here last night made a vigorous appeal for harmony in the ranks of the Republican Party. Too many who profess to be Republicans, he declared, are attempting to "attract attention to themselves," instead of working for the good of their party and country.

The President said he did not care to be a "soloist," but added that someone had to act as director, otherwise there would be no harmony. He spoke at an open-air banquet which celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the Columbus Republican Glee Club, of which he was made a life member last night.

Harmony Comparison Made
Prefacing his remarks with the observation that a glee club never would sing in harmony if the tenors insisted on receiving special attention because they were tenors, and the basses did likewise, Mr. Harding declared it would be impossible to preserve party harmony if individuals and groups in the party took the same "slant on things."

Several hundred men and women, most of them actively identified with the Republican Party, heard the President's address. He reminded them that the party is sponsor for the Government today, and added that "we would be better off if all who wear the badge were Republicans at heart."

"You seldom stop to think of the inheritance of the present Administration," declared Mr. Harding, "adding that he meant to take no 'ding at what went before.'"

"But there was a saturnalia of expenditure," he continued, "with some nations spending more than others, and the United States to madness. Out of that upheaval must come a readjustment, but it seems as if no one wants a readjustment for himself, although he is eager to have it for others."

"Brotherhood of Nations"
The President was loudly applauded when he referred to the achievements of the recent armament conference. He declared he could say with satisfaction that the United States had played a splendid part in bringing the world back to order.

"This nation," he added, "has helped to establish a brotherhood of nations, and we ought to bring the spirit of that brotherhood a little more to the front in the United States."

During his speech the President reiterated his declaration, made on July 4 at Marion, that the nation cannot tolerate a group or class domination through force. There can be no domination, he said, but the will of the people as expressed in the laws of this country.

"If law cannot be maintained," the President continued, "then the Republic itself is menaced." He stated that he was "convinced to realize that the great undercurrent of American life was in a forward direction, and that 'nothing in the world can stop it.'"

The President praised the Columbus Glee Club which during the last half century has sung at many national conventions, and participated in every campaign, declaring that "By your singing you have done more for your party than any of us have done by solo work on the stump."

PARTY CHIEFS MAY RISK VETO IN DETERMINATION ON BONUS

Effort Continued to Avoid Break With President—Little Chance Seen for Subsidy Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 7.—Another White House legislative conference is scheduled for President Harding and the Senate leaders on the former's return to Washington.

The President will be informed positively but firmly by his Senate managers that nothing is to be gained by pressing the ship subsidy bill to a vote before adjournment. He will be informed that rising opposition because of its subsidy features and the controversy over the amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor on Shipping Board vessels, lead to serious doubt as to the possibility of passing the bills at this session.

The subsidy is a question that, like the bonus, will have to be threshed out between the Executive and Congress before its determination is final.

Seek Definite Bonus Action
So far as the bonus is concerned, Republican leaders will go to the White House in a conciliatory mood. They believe that something definite must be done about the bonus before elections. Either it must be approved in one form or another or else it must be dropped. With the tariff consuming most of the Senate's time it is necessary that some sort of agreement be reached between Congress and the Executive if the session is to be ended as they hope it will end, during September.

At recent conferences between Republican leaders it was determined to ask the President again for a definite expression of his attitude on the bonus. While the bonus support is so strong in both houses as to warrant the belief in some quarters that it could be passed over a presidential veto, yet Senate leaders are anxious to avoid such an attempt if necessary.

President Harding has informed his party spokesmen repeatedly that he is opposed to the bill in its present form and keeps referring them to his letter to Joseph Fordney, chairman of the

MEDAL IS AWARDED TO SIGNOR MARCONI

American Engineers Recognize His Achievements in Electrical Research

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 7.—Senator Guglielmo Marconi last night received the John Fritz Medal, the highest award in the bestowal of American engineers, given annually for "scientific and industrial achievement." He was honored with the gold medal for the invention of wireless telegraphy.

Dr. Elihu Thomson, to whom the medal was awarded in 1916 for his achievement in electrical engineering and research, made the presentation, hailing Senator Marconi as the great pioneer in wireless, the individual responsible for "safety on the high seas" and the other "beneficent results" that have followed his invention.

Field of Unlimited Possibility
In paying further tribute Dr. Michael I. Pupin, professor of electrical engineering at Columbia University, said that no one would dare to challenge the prediction that the invention of wireless has opened a field of unlimited possibilities for all the world. It is confidently expected, he said, that eventually wireless will girdle the globe and that "articulate speech will be transmitted from the old to the new world."

In acknowledging the honor conferred on him, Senator Marconi described himself as being doubtful about continuing to "make good" in face of the high hopes and expectations of his friends in the United States.

"I have long realized that in America, more than anywhere else, the most cordial and generous encouragement is given to any honest endeavor to apply science to useful and practical purposes," he said.

Good-Tendency Hoped for
"I consider myself fortunate that much of my early work in radio has been carried out in this country, for I cannot help feeling that you realize that wireless communication has become useful and often necessary, on sea and on land, besides tending to increase and simplify the facilities for closer communications between distant people on this earth, thus contributing, I hope, to make good will take the place of the unrest and mutual suspicion which unfortunately seems at present to be a dominating feeling among many nations."

"It is indeed a great distinction and encouragement to further efforts, being received—as I am, I may say, invariably received in this country, and to meet here among my friends those who represent the best intellect in applied science as exemplified in the persons composing the great national engineering societies of America."

MAINE MAN'S PRIZES FOR ESSAYS AWARDED

CHICAGO, July 7.—An Australian, a Japanese, and a native of Indiana today were announced as winners in the Dow Essay Contest for the 7000 foreign students in American colleges.

Oswald Goulter of the College of Missions, Indianapolis, was awarded first prize. The second prize went to Colbert N. Kurokawa of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and third honors to Miss Isabella Bux of DePew University, Indiana.

The contest was conducted by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. The subject matter was limited to discussion of alcoholism and prohibition.

The prizes were given by Fred N. Dow, editor of the Portland Express, Portland, Me.

NEW GENERATOR FOR FERRY BOAT

Will Use Direct Current—To Be Tried Out in California

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 6.—The General Electric company has announced a new type of turbine generator, using direct current, which will be used for the first time in two ferry boats now being built for the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railway Company, to be ready before the new year.

The ferries will be double-ended and equipped with a 1299 horsepower motor at each end. Only one motor will operate at a time, the one at the stern being used according to the course. These motors are to be driven by steam turbine generators rated at 1100 kilowatts, or about 1500 horsepower.

The electric apparatus will be controlled from the engine room by a mechanism simplified by the use of direct rather than alternating currents. The New York municipal ferries use an alternating current.

The new turbine generator will give San Francisco its second electrically-driven ferry line. At present, the General Electric Company is installing a Diesel engine electric drive on one of the boats of the Golden Gate Company.

MEXICO TO PROTECT RARE SEA ELEPHANTS

San Francisco, Cal., July 3 (Special Correspondence).—The island of Guadalupe, just off the coast of Lower California, has been declared a government reservation, and the killing of sea elephants thereon permanently forbidden by special executive order of President Obregon, which appears in the last issue of the Diario Oficial reaching the Mexican Consulate-General in San Francisco.

Sea elephants are rapidly approaching extinction, and the large herd on Guadalupe Island has been seriously reduced in recent years by the inroads of American hunters from San Diego and San Pedro. Henceforth, a guard will be maintained on the island to protect these rare animals.

LADY WILSON DECLINES

LONDON, July 7.—Lady Wilson, wife of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, has declined the invitation extended to her to stand as a Unionist candidate for Parliament in North Down, her husband's late constituency.



Lord and Lady Byng
The Governor-General of Canada and Lady Byng Are Making Their First Official Trip Through the Western Provinces. The Photograph Shows Them Listening to a Chorus of 4000 School Children Who Were Specially Trained to Sing in Ensemble on the Occasion of Their Visit to Winnipeg

CANADIAN PREMIER TO SEE MR. HUGHES

Effort to Prevent Higher Farm Tariff Likely—Reciprocity May Be Discussed

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 7.—Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, is to see Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, on Wednesday. It was said at the State Department that the conference was arranged through the British Embassy, but that its object and scope had not been defined.

The best informed opinion here is that the primary object of the visit of Mr. King at this time is that the effect of the proposed tariff on Canada may be set forth authoritatively. Not only are the high duties on agricultural products as passed by the House maintained but most of them have been increased by the Senate committee.

The farmer influence is so strong in Congress that there seems little possibility of reduction anywhere along the line. If the proposed duties go into effect, however, it will greatly injure Canadian farmers and representations will doubtless be made where it is believed they will have the most effect, that it is to the advantage of the United States to have a prosperous neighbor rather than one too depleted in her main industry to prove a profitable customer for other commodities.

Reciprocity is still on the statute books of the United States, but there is a clause in the pending tariff bill providing for its repeal. The Canadian Minister of Finance was in Washington asking that this be omitted from the bill last spring and made representations to the members of the House Ways and Means Committee of the desirability of fostering reciprocity rather than exclusion between the two countries. His efforts were without avail, however. It may be that the Premier will again refer to this important subject in his conference with the Secretary of State.

It was in 1911 that the great campaign against reciprocity was carried in Canada, the country being placarded with quotations from a speech by Champ Clark to the effect that it was only a question of time until the United States would annex Canada. The Laurier Ministry fell and with it reciprocity.

In the United States enough Republican votes were mustered to vote with the Democrats and pass the measure. It has since been dormant, however, because of the failure of the Canadians to act favorably. The present Canadian Government favors reciprocity and would be glad to vote for it if the United States will agree not to insist upon a repeal of its act.

FEDERAL AGENTS SEIZE KENTUCKY DISTILLERY

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 7.—Federal operatives today seized the Paxton Brothers & Co.'s distillery, five miles from Lawrenceburg, Ky., and 400 barrels of whisky stored in its warehouse.

Seizure of the property was authorized in a telegram from Roy Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, following receipt of a report from federal agents that 189 barrels of whisky had been stolen from warehouses in the last two weeks.

GERMANY'S PLIGHT BLAMED ON TREATY

Former Chancellor Urges Conference to Stabilize Mark

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 7.—"Germany's only hope for restoration to a sound economic basis lies in a New World conference to modify the Versailles Treaty and effect stabilization of the German mark," Dr. George Michaelis, Chancellor of the German Empire in 1917, under former Kaiser Wilhelm, told a body of Chicago business men yesterday afternoon. He urged that such a conference would only be effective if Germany were permitted to meet with the other nations.

Dr. Michaelis has been a delegate to a convention of the World's Association of Students, held at Peking, China, being now on his return trip. He left here last night. He is a conservative, not falling in line with the present German democratic régime.

He expressed himself as having swung over to favor woman suffrage, saying that in the German woman he sees the best weapon against Bolshevist forces. He said the woman keeps the family together and balances the opinions of men.

He referred to the danger of unemployment in Germany, which he said is particularly threatening, and linked with it the danger of Bolshevism. Dr. Michaelis is interested in student welfare. He said that the feeling of bitter hatred existing in the past between students and workmen is rapidly being wiped out. Now, he points out, students are having to work alongside of workmen in the factories in order to pay their way through the university.

"This has been beneficial toward breaking down the class feeling," he said.

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LORD BYNG OF VIMY PAYS VISIT TO WESTERN CANADA

Governor-General of the Dominion and Lady Byng Are Given Great Reception in the Prairie Capital

WINNIPEG, June 26 (Special Correspondence).—Baron Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada, received a genuine western welcome when he arrived in Winnipeg recently on the occasion of his first official visit to this city on his tour of western Canada.

Greeted by thousands at the railway station, "Byng of Vimy," popular leader of the Canadian armies during the great war, immediately became the focus for a battery of cameras, and after he had gratified the wishes of the cameramen by posing for them, he was escorted by Sir James Alkins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and the official reception party, including civic and provincial officials, to the City Hall, where he was formally welcomed.

During his inspection of the guard of honor, which gave the royal salute upon his arrival, Baron Byng gave abundant evidence of those characteristic traits which made him so popular overseas with the thousands of Canadians under his command. Discarding all formality, he addressed any member of the guard who wore a decoration gained in the great or South African War.

During the course of his one day's visit to the city, the distinguished guest was made an honorary life member of the Canadian club, whom he addressed at luncheon. In the afternoon he inspected 1500 Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs lined up in the troop formation. He was particularly pleased with the Wolf Cub movement, which originated in Winnipeg. Later in the afternoon he witnessed the spectacle of 4000 school children going through a gymnastic display. The children afterward sang in ensemble, particularly striking being their rendition of Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory," the National Anthem, and "O, Canada."

The Governor-General and his suite left in the afternoon for Portage la Prairie, where, in addition to the usual ceremonies attendant upon their reception, they witnessed the first rounds of the annual plowing match, and then to Brandon. After visiting other Manitoba towns the party will tour western Canada, returning to Manitoba in September.

UNION PACIFIC ROAD BACKS COURT'S ORDER

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 30 (Special Correspondence).—The Union Pacific Railroad Company, which favors the separation of the Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific, as ordered recently by the United States Supreme Court, has retained Frank R. Devlin, formerly president of the California State Railroad Commission, to tour all the states of the Pacific slope to present the arguments in favor of the separation.

Mr. Devlin will have five speakers under his direction, and has opened the campaign in Nevada. "The Union Pacific asserts that the separation of the two lines will result in the establishment of another transcontinental railroad, which will open new territory to development. Opponents of the separation point out that the Union Pacific favors it because, eventually, it will be able to get control of the Central Pacific."

MR. TAFT PRAISES COURTS IN BRITAIN

Welcome Given Him, He Says, Is Intended for Americans

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., July 7 (By The Associated Press).—William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, nearing the end of his visit to England, has asked The Associated Press to inform the American people of the splendid reception and glowing hospitality he has received from the British.

Before leaving last night for Aberdeen, Scotland, where he will receive another honorary degree, he said: "My greeting has been so generous and so sincerely cordial that I am unable to find words adequately to convey my gratitude; but I cannot help feeling that England's warm manifestations were not toward me as an individual, but in my capacity as a representative of the millions of Americans overseas."

"I have gathered an immense fund of information respecting England's judicial procedure which I will try to digest on the ocean with a view to presenting the main features of the system to the American Bar Association Convention in August. English practice simplifies the procedure by embracing both law and equity in a single action. Preliminary hearings compel both parties to disclose the evidence that is relevant on each side, so that when the issue is presented in court it can be expeditiously disposed of."

BROOKLYN BRIDGE TRAFFIC CUT

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 7.—Brooklyn Bridge, which was opened to traffic in 1883, will be devoted hereafter exclusively to the use of horse-drawn vehicles. All motor traffic will be diverted to Manhattan Bridge.

Chandler & Co.

TREMONT STREET—NEAR WEST, BOSTON



Voile Dress, 20.00
Lace Hat, 20.00
Voile Dress, 16.75
Timbo Hat, 20.00

NEW VOILE DRESSES

MANY OF FINE ENGLISH VOILE

15.00 18.50 22.50 to 25.00

HANDLER & CO'S Dresses are making a decidedly favorable impression this season,—due to the wonderful quality of imported English material from which many of them are made; due to the charm of their many styles; and due to the individuality of their trimmings.

Big tuxedo or surplice collars are of lace trimmed white organdie. Flying panels are knife pleated, tucked or piped with contrasting material or taffeta. Wide sashes are of self material, of organdie or ribbon. And many interesting features are found in novelty embroidered patterns, in effective drapings, and the beautiful collars, cuffs and vests made especially to our order for these dresses.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

TEACHING IDEA CONCEIVED IN MOUNTAINS SPREADS OVER NATION

PEACE EXPOSITION
PROPOSED FOR 1930Foreign Relations Committee
Talk on International Educational Co-operation

Plans and recommendations for the coming international educational congress in 1923, which probably will be held in conjunction with the 1923 annual meeting of the National Education Association foreign relations committee at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, yesterday afternoon.

The program presented by Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, superintendent of schools of Maine and chairman of the committee, called for invitations to 45 nations to participate in the conference and was adopted. The main objects of the proposed congress will be to promote peace and good will among the various nations of the earth; to bring about a world-wide respect and tolerance of the rights and privileges of all nations; to inculcate into the hearts and minds of the world's future citizens the spiritual values necessary to further the aims expressed at the Conference on Limitation of Armament; to secure more accurate information and more adequate statements in the textbooks used in the various countries of the world and to bring home to all mankind the absolute necessity for universal peace.

Peace Exposition Favored

The recommendation of Dr. Thomas "that the National Education Association promulgate the idea of a world peace exposition in 1930 which will bring together the nations of the earth with their greatest contributions to education, commerce, society and government" was approved by the committee.

According to Dr. Thomas the movement may result in a spirit in which a friendly competition for the betterment of mankind, securing for everybody more equal opportunity and the removal of any unjust discrimination against any people because of race, creed or fortune. In the new spirit Dr. Thomas believes that there would be no trace of international hatred.

Enthusiastic approval of the proposed international educational congress was expressed in messages brought to the committee by representatives from Czechoslovakia, the Philippines, Chile, Armenia, and Japan.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews explaining the aims of the American School Citizenship League, of which she is secretary, said that, in addition to furnishing speakers and literature to define in the schools the meaning of American citizenship, and preparing material for the use of teaching staffs, the league is co-operating with educational agencies abroad for the promotion of international understanding.

International Conference

The organization has been instrumental largely in vitalizing the idea of an International Bureau of Education, the organization of which was the primary aim of the International Conference on Education, called by the Netherlands Government for September, 1914, she said. At the conference of delegates of Allied Societies for a League of Nations during the Peace Conference at Paris, the secretary of the league introduced a resolution providing for an International Conference and an International Bureau of Education.

Mrs. Andrews said that international co-operation in education has long been known as an important element in the progress of civilization, and should be more fully recognized as an agency to promote the complete development of the idea of co-operation and of law. The league, the secretary stated, believes that a durable peace depends ultimately upon an education which creates inspiration for democratic freedom throughout the world.

Besides Mrs. Andrews, Dr. Arthur B. Dunn, of the Junior American Red Cross, also spoke on behalf of the organization with which he is connected and asked for co-operation from the National Education Association in the educational purposes of the Red Cross. The session closed with a general discussion of plans for the coming international educational conference in 1923, and with a number of recommendations from members as to what can be accomplished at that time.

VISUAL TEACHING
METHOD POPULAR

Proposed co-operation between the educators in the United States and the producers and distributors of motion pictures, slides, and other visual aids, was explained by Rowland Rogers, corresponding secretary of the newly organized Visual Instruction Association, at a meeting of the association yesterday at Tremont Temple. Mr. Rogers said:

The purpose of the organization is to promote visual instruction in schools, to afford means of interchange of experience and observation in the use of visual aids, to give opportunity for educators on the one hand and producers, distributors, and experts on the other, to exchange ideas as to the needs and problems of schools, and to disseminate information generally with regard to visual education.

The association will act as a clearing house for producers and educators and all who are interested in visual education, and at regular intervals will issue bulletins containing information as to films available for educational purposes. The organization itself will not sell or distribute and therefore cannot be dominated commercially.

Exhibitions of wholesome and instructive motion pictures were given under the auspices of the association as examples of the educational possibilities available by means of the screen. There are few subjects, mem-

bers of the association feel, which cannot be more satisfactorily taught by means of the visual method than by the old oral process.

The association perfected its permanent organization at its recent meeting and re-elected its temporary officers to serve for the coming year. They are:

Ernest L. Crandall, director of visual instruction, New York City Schools, president; A. C. Balcon, assistant superintendent of Newark, N. J., public schools, vice-president; Rowland Rogers, instructor in motion picture production of Columbia University, corresponding secretary; Don Carlos Ellis, former director of motion picture section, United States Department of Agriculture, recording secretary; Charles H. Mills, publicity director, Boy Scouts of America, treasurer; and Carlos B. Ellis, superintendent of schools, Springfield, Mass.; David Gibbs, superintendent of schools, Meriden, Conn., and James J. Reynolds, district superintendent New York City Board of Education, state vice-presidents.

EDUCATORS TO PAY
A VISIT TO HARVARDWill Be Guests of Officials and
Have Chances to See Entire University Group

Harvard University officials will entertain the members of the National Education Association this afternoon at 4:30, and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, will address the delegates and teachers at 6 p. m. in the Harvard Union. The educators will assemble on the steps of Widener Library at 4:30 p. m., from which point guides will conduct them through the various buildings of the university group.

William B. Owen, the association's new president, and the new board of directors are scheduled to attend the physical education demonstration beginning at the Frog Pond, Boston Common, at 3:30 p. m., continuing at the Charlesbank Playground at 4 o'clock.

On the program will be an exhibition of water basketball, a game invented by James H. Crowley, superintendent of Boston playgrounds; an athletic badge competition by the boys of the Thomas N. Hart School, where every boy has passed the test; cartwheels and rope skipping by the girls; clog dancing, mixed squash ball, ring roll and traffic games.

Because of the nation-wide interest in the traffic games, it is said by educators all over the United States that thousands of school children have been taught how to conduct themselves when crossing streets. These novelty games were invented in Boston.

Gov. Channing H. Cox, of Massachusetts, and Miss Charl Ormond Williams, retiring president of the National Educational Association, received the members of the association in the Hall of Plagues, State House, yesterday afternoon. Col. Jesse F. Stevens, Adjutant-General for Massachusetts, and members of the Governor's military staff, formed the escort for Governor Cox and Miss Williams. During the reception a military band played at the foot of the marble staircase. Miss Williams' mother, Mrs. Crittenden Williams, and Mrs. I. W. Hughes, Miss Williams' sister, occupied seats back of the receiving party.

The Nebraska delegation, more than 70 strong, had its convention breakfast at the Lenox Hotel yesterday. Carroll G. Pearce, Jesse Newton, W. H. Norton, Joseph Moore (Phillipine Islands) and Miss Edith Lothrop made brief informal addresses.

The members of the association also will be tendered a reception by the Radcliffe College authorities this afternoon at 4 o'clock. This evening has been left free of other engagements, so that members may attend special performances in several of Boston's theaters.

The Horace Mann League will have its regular meeting at the Boston City Club today at 6 p. m. Routine and special business, including election of officers, will be transacted. A matter of special importance to be taken up will be the question of incorporating the league.

A set of colored pictures, showing the romantic and dramatic events in American history, have been on exhibition this week at the Youth's Companion Building, Commonwealth Avenue, and the publishing company has acted as hosts to scores of teachers who have visited the building. The purpose of the pictures has been to substitute for the usual magazine cover one with some historical interest to the public, and especially to school children. The scenes included Balboa discovering the Pacific, Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans, and the landing of the Pilgrims.



Speakers at National Education Association Meetings

Left to Right, Top—John H. Beveridge, Superintendent of Schools of Omaha, Neb., and President of Department of Superintendents of National Education Association; Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, Frankfort, Ky., Founder of Moonlight Schools, Vice-President of the National Education Association and Chairman of Illiteracy Commission; Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Public Schools, Augusta, Me.

Bottom—Jesse H. Newton, Chairman of Commission on Research Agencies, Superintendent of Schools, Denver, Col.; Peter A. Mortenson, Superintendent of the Schools of Chicago.



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CLEAN READING IS DEMANDED
TO MAKE PUPILS GOOD CITIZENSMr. Siders Seeks to Have Convention Condemn Literature
Which Carries Degrading Influence

A resolution condemning all literature which corrupts the morals and the patriotism of the people and asking that it be made unlawful to sell printed matter which is barred from the United States mails has been prepared for presentation to the National Education Association by Walter R. Siders, superintendent of public schools in Pocatello, Ia. Mr. Siders is a trustee of the association and was for three terms a vice-president.

"Our young people cannot have a clean, wholesome view of life unless they are taught to be careful of what they think," said Mr. Siders in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Readers Should Be Warned

"The erotic, sacrilegious and putrid ideas conceived in attractive printed matter sap the intellect, dry up the proper emotions, and enfeeble the will. All such literature should be labeled 'Mental Poison' and have a skull and crossbones on the cover."

Mr. Siders expressed his strong disapproval of certain types of magazines which he believes to be destructive of the mental health of the youth, and censured the newspapers of the country for the manner in which they treat stories of crime and scandal. In this connection he said:

"I have always admired the stand which The Christian Science Monitor has taken in publishing the type of news and informative notes it carries. I believe the stuff printed in newspapers generally makes young people cynical and causes them to question whether there is any fundamental good in human nature."

"Any paper appealing to the best that is in people and praising the virtues of the many rather than the vices of the few is worthy of public support and interest. The Christian Science Monitor is one conspicuous example of this type of paper, and fortunately there are other representatives in this country."

Influence on Citizenship

The kind of reading done by children in the public schools of the country plays an important part in determining the kind of citizens they will make, in the opinion of Mr. Siders. "I am of the very strong conviction that if we should lead the children to useful citizenship, we must keep their minds clean and open," he said.

"The teaching of literature and art, while it has its aesthetic value, has a far greater moral value. There is ample proof that everything which goes into one's mind fits or unfits him for his duties as a citizen."

In the northwest an active campaign against unpatriotic, immoral, and degrading literature is being conducted. Fraternal organizations, Rotarians, and churches have become interested in the movement.

"Along with clean pictures and clean art we must have that sort of literature which is inspiring, uplifting, and gives the right ideals of life. The sort of literature which makes one believe life is not a real, earnest struggle throughout is harmful."

"I am not condemning the better class of fiction, but the citizen who would be alert and 'on his toes' mentally and physically must have a really substantial mental diet of reading."

Careful Guidance for Children

But while the question of what the child should not read is important, the problem of selecting what he should read is even more important, Mr. Siders believes. "In the public schools of Pocatello we have reading courses for the pupils of every year, with supplementary collections loaned from the public library," he said.

"Plans are being made to give credit for such reading, which is the kind that counts. We hope through the selection of that reading and through having the pupils complete these courses to offset the influence of any literature of the wrong type that may come to their hands."

"In short, we want to teach the young not only to think twice before they act, but to put double guards at the gates of their minds, so that no insidious influence may creep in."

Walter R. Siders
Superintendent of Schools, Pocatello, Idaho, Who Condemns Improper Reading

KENTUCKY WOMAN STARTED
RELIEVING ADULT ILLITERACYMovement Has Grown From "Moonlight" School to
Nation-Wide Campaign

"We can wipe out the entire illiteracy of our country before 1930, if we only try," said Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, President of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission and chairman of the National Illiteracy Commission. "Although there are 5,000,000 illiterates in our country, there are 105,000,000 of us who can read and write, and if we can only give ourselves for earnest work, that blot on our nation can be eradicated."

Mrs. Stewart, who is the founder of the famous "moonlight schools" of Kentucky and, through them, of the whole movement for the education of adult illiterates, talked yesterday to a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor, about the way in which the idea of this work came to her. Since its inception in Kentucky in 1911, it has grown to be one of the important activities in American education, represented by commissions in almost all the states and the large educational associations. Mrs. Stewart is in Boston to report on its progress to the assembly of the National Education Association and to the National Council.

Convinced of Wrong Attitude

"I was serving as superintendent of schools in one of the mountain counties of Kentucky," Mrs. Stewart said, "when I realized the importance of teaching adults to read and write. Before that I had taken it for granted, like most people, that this could not be done. Even experienced educators who knew better thought that it was better to spend the effort in teaching children. But several incidents that happened in quick succession showed me that I was wrong."

"An old mountain woman used to bring me the letters from her daughter. I would read them to her and write the answers, and I did it gladly, thinking that I was 'doing God service' and I grew away for a long time, and I grew anxious. When she came back, she held her daughter's letter, but it was unsealed."

"I learned myself how to read," the old woman said, with tears running down her face. "I got a primer and learned myself." And in some extraordinary way, that is what she had done. She spelled out the words for me. D-e-a-r M-o-o-n-l-i-g-h-t, and said, 'It seems like there's always been a wall between Janey and me, but now I can read with my own eyes what she writes with her own hands.'

"Within the same week, I talked with a middle-aged man, handicapped in business because he could not read, and with a boy who had missed a coveted opportunity because he could not write. It came to me like a revelation that these people should have a chance."

Eager to Learn

"With the aid of the teachers in my country, I opened schools for the mountaineers. We held them on moonlight nights—that is how they got their name. The little school houses were crowded, and the people were so eager to learn that they would sit on the floor, and in the first lesson they learned how to write their names, and in the middle of the lesson, an old man stood up and shouted, just as if he were in a camp meeting, 'Glory be to God! I won't have to make my mark any more! Before you knew it, they were writing their names over everything, barns, sheds, walls, even barrel staves."

"Next we taught them how to read, a little at a time. They were eager, pathetically eager, to read in the Bible."

"The schools were wonderfully successful. People came who had never been able to sign their names or to sign the ballot at the polls. One of the pupils was a man 88 years old. Another man, well past middle life, walked 20 miles to town and back again to get one of the books. In most cases, the books that we gave them were the first books our pupils had ever owned."

As there were almost no textbooks suitable for this kind of teaching, Mrs. Stewart prepared a series herself. The simple reading lessons, dealing with subjects that would interest the mountain folk and benefit them, subjects such as farming, gardening, cooking, road-making, fire prevention, the voting booth, the bank, the care of live stock. There are forms to illustrate the writing and addressing of letters and the making out of checks. At the end of the book, are simple selections from the Bible, the parable of the mustard seed, of the tares of the field, and other passages dealing with the country."

"The State of Kentucky helped us by appointing an illiteracy commission to extend our work," Mrs. Stewart went on, in relating how the activity in the mountain schools became nation-wide. "Other states took it up, and now almost every state has its commission. The National Education Association, the Federation of Women's Clubs, and other organizations of this nature have commissions also."

"Even the penitentiaries are working for the reduction of illiteracy."

After Miss Minnie Nielson and I had visited the penitentiary of North Dakota, the warden took up the work. Not long afterward he sent a challenge to other wardens, 'There are no illiterates in our prison. Can you match us?'

"The census of 1920 showed 5,000,000 confessed illiterates in our country. Our aim is to wipe this out by 1930. We want to make every citizen of the land feel that it is a disgrace for any citizen of ours to have to make his mark or be hindered from voting secretly at the polls because he cannot read the ballot."

"Our work in Kentucky has always had a devotional aspect. Our little mountain schools open their sessions by religious exercises, and in all our textbooks are passages from the Scriptures. We believe that as God tells us about Himself in a Book, it must be His purpose that men should be able to read it. And indeed we find that to read the Bible is the first desire of most of the people who come to our schools."

TESTS REMOVE
SCHOOL FRICTIONIntelligence Ratings Helpful in
Elementary Work

The value of intelligence tests, both to the pupil and to the teacher was discussed at the meeting of the department of elementary education held in Jacob Sleeper Hall this afternoon. The time practically is past when the practice of giving pupils intelligence tests and ratings can be ridiculed, for they have proven their worth in leveling the danger of maladjustment in class work and the consequent friction which results, according to the speakers.

A. E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, outlining the progress of elementary education and surveyed hopes for its future. Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Graduate School of Education at Harvard University under whose direction much of the intelligence testing work has been developed not only for use at Harvard but at preparatory schools throughout the country, took for his topic "The General Philosophy of Grading and Promotion in Relation to Intelligence Testing."

Other speakers and their subjects were N. B. Hillman of Teachers College, Columbia University, "Intelligence and Standard Tests as a Supplement to the Teacher's Judgment"; Lincoln Owen, principal of Rice School, Boston, "Measuring the Capacity of Pupils and the Efficiency of Schools"; "The Contributions of Measurement to Education," Harriet M. Bartholme, department of elementary education, Teachers College; "The Improvement of Educational Opportunities Through Better Measurements and Groupings of Children According to Abilities," Philip W. L. Cox, headmaster of Washington School, New York City; "The Value of Tests," Florence Holbrook, Forestville School, Chicago, and "Co-operation Between Civic Organizations and School Authorities," Myra L. Snow, president Seattle Grade Teachers Club, Seattle, Wash.

SUMMER SCHOOL USES
SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

Such simplified spelling words as "mark," "form," "enroll" and "sign," used in a Harvard circular announcing a summer course in "Shorthand for General Use," caused much comment today in college circles and among delegates of the National Education Association, now in session in Boston.

The course opens next Tuesday and is offered by permission of the administrative board of the Harvard Summer School of Arts and Sciences and of Education. It is explained, however, that the course is not a part of the official program of the school. George Dewey of New York City is in charge.

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TOO MUCH SYSTEM CALLED CHECK TO EFFICIENCY OF SCHOOLS

LIBRARIANS MEET
ENGLISH TEACHERSMethods of Inducing Pupils to
Read Good Books Told at
Joint Session

How libraries and schools may best work hand in hand supplementing the functions and opportunities of each other in producing a higher and broader form of education, was the subject for discussion of teachers and librarians meeting today in a joint session in the Boston Public Library of the library department of the National Education Association and the National Council of Teachers of English.

A recommendation that, as a minimum standard, there be at least one full-time school librarian for an enrollment of 1000 elementary and high school pupils, was adopted by the Library Department of the National Education Association at its meeting in the Boston Public Library this afternoon. This recommendation was originally adopted by the committee on education of the American Library Association at its meeting in Detroit last week.

Miss Martha Pritchard, librarian of the Teachers' College at Detroit, Mich., was chosen president of the library department for the coming year, with Mrs. Edward Carter, librarian of the library at Port Arthur, Tex., as vice-president. Miss Della Northey, State superintendent of school libraries in Indiana, was chosen secretary-treasurer. The meeting this afternoon officially closes the meetings of the department.

A resolution was passed by the members of the department approving the resolution drawn up at Detroit regarding the use of libraries as follows:

"The American Library Association believes that every student from the elementary school through the university should learn to use and appreciate books and libraries not only that he may study to advance in school but also that he may continue through adult life to benefit from the resources of the libraries.

"To accommodate this demand there should be a supervisor of school libraries in every state and province and in school libraries or supervisor for every school system in city, county, township or district. Whether the school library supervisor or librarian shall be employed separately or jointly is a matter to be decided by state or local conditions."

Subjects for Discussion

Some of the discussions were as follows: "Opportunities in Junior High School Work," by Miss Laura Grever Smith of Los Angeles, Cal.; "Training for School Librarians," by Miss Ruth Tobey of Terre Haute, Ind.; and "The Stimulation of Home Reading," by Miss Helen Cosgrove of New York.

"Books for Boys" was presented by A. B. de Mille, Mass. "The Child's Own Reading," discussed by Frederick G. Melcher of New York, proved to be another interesting phase of the problem.

"Library Work in Normal Schools to Fit Students for Their Work in Teaching," as presented by Miss Mary C. Richardson of the State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y., aroused particular interest for a large number of the librarians, inasmuch as the plan discussed by Miss Richardson is that which has been tried out in the Geneseo Normal School with success, and is recognized by librarians as a pioneer step in a new movement.

Mr. Melcher's address follows in brief: "Whenever Mark Hopkins and his log are remembered there is the lingering feeling that group education may be but a poor substitute for the ideal personal training of the individual, the fear that we may be turning out standardized children from the class rooms, rather than well-developed individuals.

"Those who have a vision of the full function of books see that while the boys and girls are picking up the ability to read they may also gather the habit of reading, and with the precious acquirement there is no limit to the paths of information and exhilaration that may not be pursued. Individuality may develop, its bounds and future engineers, sailors, poets, statesmen, home builders may find in books their start.

"Children's Book Week, with its fourth annual observance this November, was started with the idea of giving an opportunity for all the different forces in our community who have a special interest in books and their importance to children to join together in emphasizing children's reading. The librarians, book-sellers, Scout leaders, parent associations, Sunday schools, all find in this observance a chance to bring children's reading up for discussion.

"Not to force prescribed courses of reading into unwilling hands but to see that in so far as good sense and genuine love of children and of books can be a guide that the boys and girls obtain all the opportunity possible to luxuriate in books, to have all the fun, all the zest, all the growth that is hidden between book covers. If the child finds the way to his own type of reading and starts his own personal relation with books, there is no danger that group instruction will mean standardized product."

Library Needed Constantly
"In adapting the course of study to adolescent youth, there is constant need of the library," said Miss Smith. "In order to enrich the program, to enliven a difficult study and to inspire the individual child. The challenge by the teacher in the new note of individual advancement finds response in the willing librarian and the books.

"The library of the junior high school plays its part in the general plan. It shares opportunities and works for the same objectives.

"The plan of grouping the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades was first tried in Los Angeles. There are eight junior high schools and three now

building. One of the marked achievements of the plan is the ninth and ninth-grade children for the advanced schools. The child with the first year of the high school spent in the junior high now enters the tenth grade with much of the restlessness gone and an ambition to finish the high school.

Helping Textbooks

"In achieving this objective the school library has been an active factor in vitalizing the textbooks; by interesting reference books, and associated material of all kinds. Education in this imaginative age of the child has a strong competitor in the moving pictures, and children are severe critics. The library has added a valuable, vivid, and cumulative interest to the daily routine.

"The school library, too, is a distinct help in the transition steps from the sixth to the seventh, and the ninth and tenth grades. The reading that the children do at this distinctly adolescent period goes far to form character and to bridge the place where the 'brook and the river meet.' The trail which the child follows in his reading makes the 'grade' easier from the lower to the higher schools.

"In this grouping the teacher is no longer the teacher alone, but a teacher plus a book, as in the next group we have the book plus the teacher. So in the library of the junior high school the librarian is one, plus the card catalogue, and in the more advanced schools the card catalogue is 'The Thing' with the librarian as court of appeals.

Common Ground Provided

"The average child appreciates the opportunities awaiting him in the library. The library aids the social side of the junior high school, it is the common meeting ground where teacher and child meet informally, where everything of common interest centers and where this informal, unacademic influence becomes a living factor.

"Exploratory opportunities" is the somewhat generic phrase familiar in junior high schools, defining the excursions of the child's mind into new fields. This mind traveling would be impossible without a library.

"This pre-vocational time is the time for reading and formulating ideals, and a well selected library may assist in the building of many foundations. The call of the rapidly changing world, in science, social science, and methods of teaching children of the adolescent age means a well ordered and up-to-the-minute library.

"The opportunities in junior high school work are as many as there are children in the schools. The Junior High Librarians of Los Angeles, have compiled a list of books for the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades, with 1800 titles. There is necessary overlapping from the sixth and into the upper grades of the high school. This is possibly the only junior high school list, and in compiling it, we were conscious of the child's individuality as well as the school's. What one emphasized, another did not, therefore, the list is a general one, having been compiled by a number of librarians."

Miss Richardson's Address

Miss Richardson's address in part follows:

"The normal school should send out graduates with a clear and high ideal of what a modern school library should be and do. We librarians should see to it first of all that our students associate, during their normal school course, with the kind of library we wish them to imitate in the public schools.

"Second, we should give them clear and definite instruction in how to use their own library intelligently and without loss of time. In addition to this we should give them an outline of lessons to give to the grades, two or three a year, so that at the end of the eighth year in school, children will be able to go to any public library, find material on a given subject for themselves, and in short have the equipment to carry on their education through the public or university library.

"Our next responsibility is to send out teachers who are lovers of books for children as well as lovers of children, who know thoroughly and by

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actually reading the best of children's literature. "Normal schools are the training camps for the teachers of the children of the Nation. When we bury an ideal into a teacher's consciousness we are influencing the life of the Nation."

Mr. de Mille's Method

Some of the hindrances to outside reading cited by Mr. de Mille are (1) lack of time owing to athletics, social clubs in school, the automobile, the "movie," and the cheap magazine; (2) immense increase in school population; (3) inadequacy of library facilities; (4) shortage of teachers; (5) lack of home influence.

Under the When, Mr. de Mille says that the great cry of high-school boys is lack of time. Life is so tremendously full for them that the only way to awaken interest in books, say that they will read of their own accord, is to read them short striking passages from sound books in minutes snatched from routine periods, or to organize occasional half-hour periods outside of school hours for a few interested ones. The number of interested boys might grow in this way. He added:

"In the absence of home training, or even interest, the onus rests upon the English teacher—he is practically the only one who cares. If the reading habit is worth while he must inculcate it. He must be an enthusiast with a wide knowledge of books. Organize enthusiasm among his boys and among his colleagues. In this way only can reading be made to count in the training of boys."

FEDERATION WILL
KEEP UP ITS WORK

State Education Associations Decide to Retain Their Organization

An informal discussion of future character and work of the organization occupied the session of the National Federation of State Education Associations in Boston University, Thursday afternoon. Since the reorganization of the National Education Association and the affiliation of practically all state teachers' associations with it, there had been some question whether there might not be a duplication of work by the two organizations.

It was decided to continue the National Federation of State Education Associations for the discussion of problems confronting state teachers' organizations and such general problems as are not on the program of the National Education Association. All states will be represented in the federation, whether or not they employ an executive secretary.

"This organization has, in the past, furnished information to and aided the weaker state associations," said Charles S. Foos, Reading, Pa., president, discussing the work of the federation. "For some years, it was the only agency for bringing the state teachers' organizations together, and there is still room for it to work in co-operation with the larger national body, the National Education Association."

Mr. Foos was largely responsible for the establishment of the federation 15 years ago. This, however, was the first meeting he had been able to attend in several years.

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BRITISH DELEGATE
GIVES IMPRESSIONS

Mr. Cove Warns of Stifling Individuality in Pupil and Teacher

Some impressions of the National Education Association convention and of education in the United States were given by W. G. Cove, England's delegate to the convention and president of the National Union of Teachers of England and Wales, in an interview granted today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Cove will sail for England Tuesday to attend teachers' conferences in that country.

"I want to say in the first place how much I, personally, and the Union which I represent, appreciate the invitation of the National Education Association and its charming and capable president to this great conference of American teachers," Mr. Cove said. "I have been met with extreme good will and courtesy."

Zeal for Education Evident

"Many of your most distinguished educators have been good enough to place their large and intimate knowledge of the American educational system at my disposal. As in England, I find a new zeal for education, and one is glad to think that the competition of the future will be to provide the greatest educational facilities for their children."

"It is extremely difficult to get a

true perspective of your educational structure because of the extraordinary variety that exists. American education seems to depend more upon the various localities than it does in England. The tendency in English education is to make it more and more a national service. We have our president of the Board of Education who has the rank of a cabinet minister. This, I believe, is good; and I observe that your Towns-Sterling bill seems to embody this idea of the national character and national status of education.

"You ask me what I consider to be the weak spot in American education. Well, it appears to me to be the number of unqualified teachers in your schools. Teaching demands the best talent of heart and brain. We want the best people to enter the profession, and we desire the greatest freedom for well qualified persons in our schools."

Plea for Individuality

"It is my opinion that too much system and supervision crushes the individuality and the originality of both teacher and pupil. The education should be made to serve the child, and should keep pace with the growth of the child; it should not be more or less coerced through the grades, at all costs.

"The American tradition of full, free education without distinction of sex, race, and creed, is a noble tradition. I hope that the schools here will never again become the battleground of sectarian creeds. We in England know what these battles mean."

"I am very puzzled with regard to the tenure of teachers in America. As far as I can gather from what I hear, your teachers are elected every year

and theoretically do not possess security of tenure. In England we have established security of tenure. Teachers, when appointed, remain at their jobs, unless they are proven guilty of immoral conduct or inefficiency.

"Security of tenure appears to me to be a good thing for education. It makes the teacher's position dependent upon good conduct and efficient work. I gather that the National Education Association would welcome greater security of tenure, and if I am correct in this, then it would be well if the American public granted the same privilege to their teachers in this respect as we enjoy in Britain."

Convention Inspiring

"I am very certain from my many talks with American teachers that they are fully competent to deal with educational problems. It is inspiring to watch such a large body so keenly listening to so many speeches upon education. There must be zeal and enthusiasm before this would be done. Perhaps we in England would get our business meetings over more expeditiously. And we are inclined to keep at what we want, when we have decided that it is right, until we get it."

"I am not sure but that the danger of overstandardization in text books, in curriculum and in methods of instruction will have to be watched here in America. Freedom is the very basis of good teaching."

"I have had a very warm hearted welcome and an instructive visit. It is a good thing to have representatives from the two countries, America and England, meet together to discuss matters of education. It will create

interest in problems on both sides of the Atlantic."

"We have much we can learn from each other. And it certainly means that if teachers from both countries meet in this manner, they will be able to capture the rising generation for mutual understanding and good will. The child is a child the world over."

"America, pursuing the paths of free, liberal education and international good will, has a great contribution yet to make to the progress of civilization."

"I feel that I should like to have made a longer visit. I could have spent the next six weeks here lecturing, through the kindness of some of your noted educators. But the Canadian teachers are meeting shortly in London, and the Union there feels that I, as president, should be on hand to extend the official welcome."

"Before leaving on Tuesday, however, I am to have the pleasure of a visit to the Columbia University, New York. And I intend to return to this country, as often as possible, to make more friends and learn more of your ways."

BULGARIA DENIES AID TO REVOLT

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 7.—The Bulgarian Government disclaims all responsibility for the incursions of revolutionary bands across the frontier, says a statement issued by Dr. R. Daskaloff, Minister of Interior. The Bulgarian Government's position has been reported difficult because of friction with the Yugoslavs over reports that the latter were threatening to occupy Bulgarian territory on the pretext that Sofia was encouraging revolutionary bands in Yugoslavia.

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COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES DEMAND SHARE OF TEACHERS' INTEREST

CHARACTER BUILDING CALLED FOREMOST TASK OF SCHOOLS

Field Secretary of National Education Association Believes Their Primary Purpose Is to Train Citizens

"The great objective of developing future citizens to preserve and carry forward the ideals of democracy, morality, and service, is what is most needed in our country today," said Hugh S. Magill, field secretary of the National Education Association, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The preservation of democracy depends upon the realization of right objectives through public education. I am impressed, as I go about this country, with the marvelous spirit shown by our citizens in the development of our public utilities, our streets, our railroads, our bridges, our farm lands, and our cities. On every side is a great desire to make the public's property of real value, to build the finest and most permanent structures, to develop the public's heritage."

Schools Part of That Heritage

"Now the public schools are a great part of that heritage. They belong to the people. They were established by, and today, are supported by the people, to do the people's work. Our children are taught in the public schools, and since they ultimately will determine the destiny of the State and the Nation, the public schools must be perfected in order to develop good character in our future citizens. We must be just as enthusiastic about their proper development as we are about the material projects in our country."

Mr. Magill's views on education in America are of especial interest because of the work he himself has accomplished in this line since 1894, when he was principal of the Auburn, Ill., high school. Born and raised in Illinois, Mr. Magill obtained his early education in a small, rural school, where he received from his teachers, in addition to the great influence of his mother—the inspiration to make himself useful in the world and to begin by getting the best education he could. He had to walk miles to attend the only high school in his district; but he finished his secondary education despite drawbacks, and later was graduated from Illinois Wesleyan University, from which he afterward received the degree of LL.D.

Began Career in Rural School

Mr. Magill began his teaching career in a one-room schoolhouse, when he was 19 years old, putting into his work the great energy and enthusiasm which has marked his every endeavor. Since then Mr. Magill has been principal of the Converse School in Springfield, Ill., assistant principal of the Springfield, Ill., high school; principal of the Princeton Township, Ill., high school; superintendent of schools in Springfield, Ill.; director-general of the Illinois Centennial Celebration in 1918, and field secretary of the National Education Association since January, 1919. Princeton Township High School, Mr. Magill also was a member of the Illinois State Senate, where he made a brilliant record by his stand for clean politics and education. He originated the Illinois woman suffrage law, the first of this legislation to be adopted by any State, and the assistance of this accomplishment, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said: "This was the greatest single victory for suffrage in 25 years."

Author of Educational Laws

Mr. Magill also was the author of other laws dealing with educational and reform movements, and took an active part in all he believed was for the betterment of state and country. He led the fight for the teachers' retirement law, a new teachers' certification law, an amendment to the revenue law granting a large increase of funds for school purposes and other progressive measures, all of which were placed on the Illinois statute books during the four years he served in the state Senate. Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of public instruction at that time, declared the under Mr. Magill's leadership more progressive school legislation was enacted in those four years than in the previous 25 years. Mr. Magill has been secretary of the Illinois Art Commission, and was in 1914 president of the Illinois Teachers Association.

He is in charge of the legislative program of the National Education Association and has concentrated his efforts upon obtaining the passage by Congress of the Towner-Sterling bill, which provides for a Department of Education, with a secretary in the President's Cabinet, and for federal aid to encourage and assist the states in the promotion of education, with the provision, however, that the management of public schools shall remain exclusively under State control.

On Sept. 1 of this year Mr. Magill will give up his present position as field secretary of the National Education Association to accept the general secretaryship of the International Council of Religious Education, a merger of the International Sunday School Association and practically all Protestant churches for an enlarged co-operative program of religious education, with a constituency of more than 20,000,000 members.

Explains Ideal of Education

"My ideal of education," Mr. Magill explained, "is to develop citizens who will carry forward the welfare of the nation. To do this we must have teachers and educational leaders who not only are well-versed in their subjects—that of course is important—but men and women who are active in the welfare of the community and the country—well-rounded characters of high moral standing and strong personality. I believe every citizen should take an active part in everything of vital importance to the community."

This attitude toward public service has led Mr. Magill to devote himself to work for the public welfare, whether as citizen or leader, caring less for popularity than for progress.

He has an unusually keen insight into difficult situations, and his genial good fellowship with those with whom he comes into contact has won for him a large and loyal following.

Refuses to Discuss Methods

Mr. Magill refused to discuss teaching methods, leaving that for the technician. "My work is more for the final objective—to set our citizens' eyes on the goal in education—and I work more with the people than with methods. The various methods I am well acquainted with, and each has its following; but it would take time to discuss them all, and I am more interested in the statesmanship of education."

It is not any particular method or any particular curriculum that Mr. Magill advocates, but it is the development of good strong character in the citizens of the United States which he emphasizes over and over again. He went into detail, giving a complete definition of what he considers a good citizen and of how the public schools in the United States can develop him.

What Makes a Good Citizen

The four outstanding characteristics of a good citizen as given by Mr. Magill were:

First, he must be physically fit, and the public schools should have good means for developing this. Second, he must have mental fitness: not the mere acquiring of knowledge or information, but the ability to think straight and to think things through. Too many of our younger generation, our so-called "flapper-set," are accused of shallow thinking, superficiality, or of having no aim in life, whereas the real fault lies with the older generation in not providing proper training in the home and in the public schools to bring out and develop the genuine character and desire for service in the hearts of every young person.

The third qualification of a good citizen is his vocational fitness. Every one ought to be able to make some contribution to the sum of human accomplishment, no matter whether he has money or any other means of ease. Our public schools must teach the nobility of labor and the joy of unselfish service.

The fourth characteristic is the most vital—that of moral fitness, without which no one can be a good citizen. The public school must keep as its chief objective moral fitness and soundness for the preservation of that which is best in American life.

Ways and Means Considered

"With this chief objective held clearly in mind, we can turn our attention to the ways and means of attaining it," Mr. Magill said. "We have spent millions of dollars, and years of planning to get the best means for developing our material resources. Now we must spend our millions and put our thought into training a generation of citizens who shall be able to sustain and carry forward our modern civilization in all its increasing complexity."

"The present generation of citizens must see what we have not only good schools—but the best schools, the best teachers, and the best methods of teaching, even as it is seeing that its community and state has the best roads, the best bridges, and the best public utilities. It needs to pour its money and its splendid energy into the spiritual and educational development as it has into its material development. It needs to watch its children's development in school even more carefully than it has watched the construction of its great building projects. "The people should know the type of person to whom they are entrusting the training of their children, and they should be just as particular about that as they are about the type of architect they select to design their finest buildings."

"For it is from the teachers themselves that the boys and girls get most

of their ideas of life and conduct, and by them are the lives of our future citizens designed. It is most important, then, to secure teachers of splendid character, since influence is so vital on the younger generation.

"Deep down within the heart of nearly every one of these boys and girls," declared Mr. Magill, "is a secret longing for spiritual realities in place of the too-familiar shams before them. Each one dreams of rendering some kind of service to others. But these genuine feelings are camouflaged under the superficial exterior of which older people have too long criticized without providing any effective means to draw out the better, stronger elements of character which these superficialities conceal."

"It is up to us to provide public schools which will help these boys and girls see through artifice and think straight—schools which will help them gain real wisdom, not knowledge only but that wisdom which is an element of divinity, essential to goodness and to the approach of all human perfection—and this is going to come."

Character Strongest Factor

"The strongest factor in the public school is the character of the teacher," Mr. Magill stated emphatically. "If the teacher is a high type of citizen, exemplifying the noblest elements of character, this will have more effect in molding the character of our boys and girls than anything else. In fact, I am far more interested in the character and the individuality of the teacher than I am in any other element in her qualifications. I believe a teacher should be as attractive as possible, dress becomingly, and win the good favor of her pupils. It makes no difference about her age—a young teacher can have as vital an influence in the lives of her pupils, as an older teacher. But the main thing is that every teacher should be sincere and genuine—supremely natural. She should gain the confidence of her pupils and inspire them to great accomplishments. But it is most important for a teacher to give boys and girls fine ideals of right conduct—ideals that they will want to live in every day life."

"The free public school was born right here in Massachusetts, under the able hand of that great, heroic figure in the educational field, Horace Mann. Further, I have found throughout the United States more of the ideas and fine educational ideals which had their origin in Massachusetts, written into the constitutions and statutes of other states than I have found from any other state in the Union.

"In this alone is proof of the past greatness of the educational system of Massachusetts. God grant that those who direct her destiny today may so guide her course as to maintain her standards, and not dim the luster of her glorious service."

FEW ATTEND SESSION OF UNION TEACHERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 6.—The American Federation of Teachers, representing the effort to unionize public school teachers and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, went into the second day of its sixth convention here today. Attendance numbered something fewer than 50. The usual policy of excluding the press was adhered to.

A resolution recommending that all locals give sympathetic consideration to the junior high school plan and authorizing a committee to make a careful study of the subject for publication, received favorable attention.

Educational Etchings

There are various ways of becoming county superintendent of schools. An investigator touring the Appalachian Mountain region inquired of a slouchy, indifferent youth of 24 how he had become county superintendent and he replied, in the tone of one who has a great and just complaint, "Well, you see, it was this way. I didn't want to be superintendent. I wanted to be sheriff but they (meaning the local politicians) made old man Brown sheriff and told me I'd have to be county superintendent for a while, anyhow." His school experience has ceased at the ninth grade, yet he held jurisdiction over 5000 children.

Miss Mabel Carney of the Department of Rural Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, cites an instance of lavish spending by rural towns for their schools. The town was in northern Minnesota, located in the iron mining district. School revenue had been so plentiful that, after every conceivable investment for education had been made, funds still remained. Finally after failing to find any possible way to spend the money for equipment, a painting was purchased for \$10,000—the balance remaining—and hung in the auditorium. But were the teachers' salaries raised?

He goes to all the conventions of the National Education Association—has for years. And he said, as he looked over the crowds in Mechanics Building: "Best lot o' delegates I ever saw. But then," he added, "of course part of that is Boston. Boston attracts 'n' best."

Did the department of domestic arts in Philadelphia select Miss Clara Pan-cake partly for the fitness of her name? It is an unusual thing to run across an exhibition of clocks, wherein all the clocks tell the same time and tell it accurately. But the exhibit at the National Education Association of schoolroom clocks is the perfect clock exhibit.

MR. OWEN OUTLINES POLICY TO STIR PUBLIC AWAKENING

(Continued from Page 1)

the laws and in the procedure of every state. In order to change the laws and the procedure we have to prove to the American people that every cent now being expended is being spent wisely and economically. We have to squeeze all the water out of our financial affairs and show what our needs are for the future.

"The financial pressure is felt especially in the growth along the secondary school levels. There the revenue is imperative. We are vitally concerned in the methods of raising money—the collection, as well as the distribution, of revenues.

Teachers Must Be Equipped

"The second fundamental problem is that we cannot have great schools without great teachers. Teacher training is vital to the continuation of our schools along the right lines. We must have teachers well equipped for

their work, and we must have fair salaries in order that we may keep teachers in the classrooms.

"Rural education and equalization of opportunities for children between states, within states, and within localities, will be starred on our programs of work for the coming year.

"The needs along these two lines are due largely to the fact that the United States has never studied its educational system as a whole. We have left the entire organization and administration to the local communities only making such comparisons between communities and states as suited the immediate purposes of these smaller units.

"Therefore today the association stands for the Towner-Sterling educational bill. I believe absolutely in the fundamental ideas of that bill, federal leadership, federal suggestion and federal stimulation for local activities, and federal appropriations for those activities. I am confident that the bill will be enacted into law."



Group of Officers of National Education Association

Left to Right, Top—Miss Agnes S. Winn, Assistant Secretary; John W. Crabtree, Secretary; Mrs. Helen T. Hixson, Assistant Treasurer and Recorder. Bottom—Joy Elmer Morgan, Managing Editor of Journal; Ray S. Erlandson, Assistant Secretary

PUPILS DESCRIBE SOCIAL STUDIES

Illustrations Given for Discussion of Methods

At the meeting of the Council for the Study of Educational Method yesterday at Jordan Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, problems of school supervision, new methods in social studies and progress made in various allied activities in the Boston Public Schools were discussed.

Rose A. Carrigan, principal of the Shurtleff School, South Boston, in her address on "First Hand Information on Project Activities in School," said: "Gradually school children must learn through practice how to make appropriate choices, choices, for example, as suitable leaders as well as choices in suitable solutions to various other problems which arise to confront them. They must gradually learn, when and how, willingly to submerge a purely selfish and for a worthy group cause. These qualities are best acquired gradually during the school life of the children at which time their development is occasioned and guided."

"Complete school programs of the traditional type of lessons learned and recited to the teacher do not furnish sufficient occasion for the development of these qualities. For this reason, although our prescribed course of study is, in the main, of the traditional type, I have encouraged in my school during the past year several project activities which might be termed extra-curricular activities."

At the conclusion of Miss Carrigan's address, eight pupils of the Shurtleff and Martin schools, Boston, under Miss Carrigan's direction, described some of the activities in which they had taken part during the year, including thrift work, investigation of occupations for girls and women, food questions, and rug weaving.

Mary A. S. Mullan, assistant superintendent of schools, Fall River, Mass., spoke on "Some Practical Problems of Supervision." "The New Curriculum in the Social Studies" was the subject of the address delivered by Harold O. Rugg, associate professor of education, Teachers College of Columbia University.

UNIVERSITY TO TRAIN COMMUNITY LEADERS

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., June 27 (Special Correspondence).—The experiment of offering courses in community leadership at Stanford University proved such a success last year that it will be repeated this year, from Sept. 18 to 23. The university, the League of Pacific Municipalities, the California Commercial Secretaries Association and the American City Bureau will cooperate in arranging the curriculum and participate in the conduct of the week of training.

This a part of the announced program of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur to make Stanford University an important aid and adjunct in the commercial and civic life of northern California. The need for men and women equipped to act as community leaders is widely appreciated throughout California, and the opportunities for these trained men and women are virtually unlimited, either in number or in scope of work. It is to help in meeting this demand from communities that the annual week of training is given, in addition to a regular course on the same subject open throughout the collegiate year.

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Dr. Hugh S. Magill

Retiring Field Secretary of National Education Association, Who Calls Character Building Chief Objective of Schools

POWER OF MOTION PICTURES OVER CHILDREN IS RECOGNIZED

TEACHERS CHEER PROPOSAL FOR ALLIANCE WITH FILMS

Convention's Final General Session Fills Opera House With Enthusiastic Throng

Balconies, boxes, stage, and orchestra pit of the Boston Opera House were crowded last night at the general meeting of the National Education Association. Several hundred late comers stood behind the scenes, or sat on the steep steps that go down beneath the stage or up into the flies. Even with the crowding the audience was cordial and the convention ended its formal general program with enthusiasm.

The principal speaker was Will H. Hayes, director of the National Association of Motion Picture Producers. His subject was the "Improvement of Motion Pictures," and he appealed earnestly to the teachers for their cooperation in making educational pictures that should be pedagogically sound. The power of motion pictures over the child's thought, he said, was incalculable, and he offered the use of the facilities of the industry for necessary experimentation.

Guidance to Citizenship

Other speakers were Miss Mary MacSkimmon, president of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation; William C. Bagley, Teachers College, Columbia University; Henry W. Holmes, dean of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University; and James E. Russell, dean of Teachers College, Columbia, who under the general topic, "The Democratic Awakening Requires Intelligent Citizenship and the Highest Quality of Leadership," discussed the responsibilities of the classroom teacher, the university, and the electorate.

Miss Chari Ormond Williams, the retiring president of the association, presided, and after an ovation in which the members expressed their regret at the resignation of Hugh S. Magill, field secretary, Mr. Magill made a brief speech of farewell.

Miss MacSkimmon spoke on the subject, "A New Type of Leadership to Carry Out the New Policies." She said: "We should rise to protect our profession from insult. A new leadership

Mr. Hays Appeals for Co-operation

Between Teachers and Film Producers

Mr. Hays proposed that the two groups study the demand for pedagogic pictures and the ways and means to be employed in supplying it. He said that much had been done so far with motion pictures as an instrumentality of instruction but that the surface had only been scratched.

He prophesied that a series of motion pictures would be adopted soon by boards of education as textbooks

will stand vigorously for the good of our profession. It will know how to deal with the politicians who sit in judgment over what history we shall teach.

"When the new leadership shows us how to establish the democratic principle through Americanization, it will teach us how to make the classroom a democracy without the danger that the new freedom shall become anarchy. It will show us how to make the practice of citizenship as appealing as athletics is now!"

Racial Distinctions Assailed

In his address on "The Responsibility of the College and University," Dean Holmes laid stress upon the primary aim of democracy, the unification of human purpose. He pointed out the apparent contradiction between this ideal of education and the recent movement to reduce racial groups in the universities. He said:

"In our national life as a whole there is no room for racial distinctions, if we are to accomplish this unity of purpose. But the matter has another aspect when it comes up for settlement in a particular, selected college. Effective work for the unity of the nation cannot be accomplished by a relatively small student body. If there is an abnormal proportion of races not to be found in ordinary life, and a large preponderance of any one racial group. This group tends to become suspicious, segregated, on the defensive, and this may prevent unity in the college altogether.

It is on this high and open ground that the problem of restricting any race group in a college must be met.

Dr. Bagley presented the report of the Editorial Council, in which he made a spirited defense of the Tower-Sterling bill and expressed the objection of the members to being termed "socialists" or "theorists" because they supported this measure.

Before the meeting there was a musical program under the direction of John A. O'Shea. The soloists were Thomas Quinn, Nora Burns and Joan Parsons.

are now adopted. But he said that the pictures must be scientifically, psychologically and pedagogically sound.

Two Main Objectives

In outlining the new effort of the motion-picture industry to make pictures cleaner and more of a real aid to education and a benefit to the people, Mr. Hays said that there were two great objectives behind the move-

ment: First—establishing and maintaining the highest possible moral and artistic standards in motion-picture production, and second—developing the educational as well as the entertainment value and the general usefulness of the motion picture.

"The importance of the association's first great purpose," he said, "and the fact that its realization is now progressing cannot be overestimated. And there is no group in this country more interested than are you teachers in its consummation. While this is true, you, of course, have a special interest in the second great objective, and for the attainment of both ends I want your sympathetic cooperation."

"The influence of the motion picture on our national life is, indeed, absolutely limitless—its influence on our taste, its influence on our conduct, its influence on our aspirations, its influence on our youth and its consequent immeasurable influence on our future. And so its integrity must—and shall—be protected just as we protect the integrity of our churches, and its quality must—and shall—be developed just as we develop the quality of our schools.

"I tell you, a movement earnestly and sincerely inaugurated and carried

on to establish and maintain the highest possible moral and artistic standards of motion-picture production and to develop the educational as well as the entertainment value and the general usefulness of the motion picture is a cause—a cause with a capital C.

"Now this is not a one-sided matter. We must consider these motion-picture problems with that patience and tolerance which results from a recollection of the habits and customs whenever a new thing has come. Every new industry, every new science or art makes mistakes, and is criticized. All of them have had to remedy their faults of early days.

"One way for you to help us make good pictures is very easy, and that is by refusing to patronize bad pictures. And with the raising of the moral and artistic standard comes with greater ease the development of the educational value of the motion picture.

"You are not unmindful of the great educational value of the entertainment picture as such. It must be the purpose of the industry to strive continually to make presentations historically correct and give authentic portrayals of customs, costumes and habits. That will be done."

Equalizing Opportunity Is Declared Colleges' Duty in Dr. Holmes' Address

"Democracy cannot be satisfied merely with the maintenance of law and order," said Dr. Holmes. "Citizenship in a democracy does not mean mere freedom from interference, whether by kings or by other privileged persons. Even the establishment of the rule of the majority is not the fulfillment of the ideal of democracy. Nor is it enough that the road be kept open to talent.

"The ideal of democracy is that every citizen shall be able to participate in the discussion of questions of common concern, to understand common aims, and to guide his own life in the light of that understanding. Democracy requires of education more than a mere defense against the evils of illiteracy. It demands the development of positive loyalty to common ideals that are understood and freely adhered to. Democracy requires that the common resources must be used to give every man and woman a college education."

"Mental and educational tests show that there are limits beyond which it is unprofitable to educate many thousands of boys and girls in the schools as they are now constituted. On the other hand, higher education may be given with great profit to many who do not now receive it.

"There is an economic selection at work which the colleges, even those maintained by the State, cannot wholly overcome; but at least they ought to counteract it. This is a problem in the administration of public

lic funds and private benefactions for the education of those who lack the means to support themselves through college but have the ability to meet the intellectual demands of the college.

"The last thing the colleges ought to do is to lower intellectual standards in order to receive greater numbers. They ought to seek rather to equalize opportunity on the economic side while they hold standards high. Standards, however, should not be rigidly of one kind. Harvard College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology may have standards which are quite truly equal, although differing decidedly in the character of their demands.

"It is a mistaken policy which insists that education be collegiate grade shall be open only to those of bookish mind. There is probably a basic factor of general intelligence without which no course of collegiate grade can be successfully undertaken, but it is doubtful if our psychological examinations really distinguish and test this factor.

"Here is a technical problem of the greatest importance. If many types of collegiate education can be provided, if the economic bar can be lowered, and if selections can be made without discrimination in favor of those of any particular type of mind or training higher education in the United States will be meeting the legitimate demands of democracy."

Followers Need as Thorough Training as Leaders Declares Dr. James E. Russell

Education for the followers as well as for the leaders among the people in the United States was advocated by Dr. Russell, who said that the training of the followers was by far the more difficult because of the widespread illiteracy and the many nationalities.

Ability to give expert service would bring its reward, he said, because the people who do things well would be sure to take pride in their work. Then, too, he said, the ability to give an honest day's work, whether in professional pursuits or manual occupations, was the first step toward evolution of the conservative citizen. He stressed the value of vocational training and said that in that direction was to be found to a certain extent social well-being and civil order.

"Must and Shall Be Done"

"The character of our work in the past," declared Dr. Russell, "even in the public schools, has been formulated according to the needs of those who are going forward to positions of leadership. What are we going to do for those left behind? Is it possible, through schooling, to contribute to the contentment of the masses? My contention is that just because it must be done it can be done and will be done by the school-teachers of America.

"If training for leadership, or rather opportunities for training leaders, were a sufficient guarantee of the safety of the State, we should be living in a political millennium. Nowhere else in the world is provision made for so many aspiring candidates for leadership or for so many different kinds of leaders.

"Coincident with the extraordinary increase in the past few years of those seeking higher education is increasing distrust of the integrity and selfishness of those best equipped to lead. In fact, expertness in technical lines is no longer synonymous with leadership in professional service. If to the broader culture now demanded by those schools is added the spirit of patriotic service, the professional schools of America will have done their full duty.

Teaching for an Ideal

"From our standpoint, we see in the German system of education and in its logical outcome in the war, a horrible example of what not to do, but we must be impressed with the fact that Germany has demonstrated that education can be molded by the influence of the ideal.

"What German teachers have done, American teachers can do. We can set up an ideal characteristically American, and we can realize it. If the public will give us the necessary support, not blind obedience, but voluntary co-operation shall be our watchword. We shall seek contentment through intelligent exercise of our individual talents, and find happiness in the possession of our own attainments.

"I grant that our problem is infinitely more difficult than the one submitted to German teachers. It is far easier to quench ambitions than to rouse them and direct them aright.

Never before has a nation been founded on the proposition that all men are created equal, and nowhere in history has intelligent self-direction been set up as a national ideal of education.

Weighing of Values

"A sympathetic understanding of our social and economic problems is unthinkable so long as half of the world is ignorant of how the other half lives. We need more knowledge of what men do and what they get from their labor, more information on what constitutes values in terms of our own needs. More knowledge of things that count in everyday life is the chief desideratum in that phase of education in which people should be taught to follow expert guidance.

"The need for an intelligent electorate goes far beyond the choice of political leaders. My view is that the right spirit comes from enlightened public opinion that voluntarily chooses to follow expert guidance in every phase of life. Confidence in the integrity and unselfishness of leaders is the first essential in the democratic program of social reform.

"The maintenance of civil order and social security logically precedes the rise of leaders. Population is shifting from the country to the city. Elbow-room is growing less. Every year makes it harder for some to maintain a decent standard of living. The Old World with its woes stands begging at our doors.

"The leading like a fatal disease among great groups of our citizens. This tendency, unless checked, can have only one result: our experiment in democratic government will surely fail, and with it the hopes of a world worn out with travail of new-born ideals of freedom. The outcome rests with the teachers of America. There can be no greater patriotic service. Are we ready to do our share?"

COMMUNITY SINGING STIRRED ENTHUSIASM DURING CONVENTION

Community singing in the National Education Association convention was under the direction of Wirt Blair Phillips, Supervisor of Music in the Meador and Middleboro schools, and B. Arnold Hamilton, Assistant Director of Music in the Boston schools. Community singing was instituted to arouse the enthusiasm of the audiences in some of the larger meetings. Mr. Phillips led the singing at the morning and evening conferences at Mechanics Hall on Monday, and took the place of Grant Drake, as leader at the meeting in Tremont Temple on Thursday afternoon.

The community singing at the Wednesday evening conference, at Mechanics Building, was conducted by Mr. Hamilton assisted by the Gailo Symphony Band. At this meeting "Lady Moon," a new song, composed by Harvey Worthington Loomis, was learned and sung by the audience. Mr. Loomis, who has written many songs for school use, was present and played the accompaniment on the piano.



Thomas E. Finegan

State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, Holding a Youthful American, Native of the Territory of Hawaii, During a Recent Visit to the Mid-Pacific Outpost of the United States

SCHOOL FINANCE PLANS DISCUSSED

Educators Advised to Fight for Share of Public Revenue

The financing of educational work was discussed in all its phases at the continued meeting of the department of school administration of the National Education Association yesterday in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House.

Thomas E. Finegan, the superintendent of Public Instruction for Pennsylvania, opened the program with an address advising persons charged with the administration of schools to make an organized fight for their proper share of the public revenue. The proportion devoted to educational work has always been too limited, he said, adding that state and local superintendents must bring every influence to bear to win funds in the same way as do other departments of the Government.

Following Dr. Finegan's address, George D. Strayer, professor of educational administration in the Teachers College of Columbia University, offered a code of rules to define the relations between school boards and school superintendents. He stated that it was important that these relations should be standardized to as great an extent as possible.

Other speakers were A. E. Winship of Boston, editor of The Journal of Education, who described a modern school system, and H. E. Stone of Erie, Pa., who talked on "Academic, Vocational, and Personal Guidance of Boys and Girls in Our High Schools."

Dr. Finegan is one of the notable persons at the National Education Association Conference. He is active not only in state but in national concerns, and a year ago he was a delegate to the educational conference of the Pan-Pacific Union at Honolulu.

The eradication of adult illiteracy among the foreign-born, as a necessary measure in their Americanization, is a problem to which Dr. Finegan has given much study.

"The people who live in our land," he said yesterday, "should be English-speaking and American thinking. The responsibility for wiping out illiteracy among foreigners is essentially a problem of immigration, and should be handled by the Federal Government, using the public school system as far as possible, with specially trained teachers. The names in the illiteracy census should be available to school authorities in just the same way as the names of children in the school census are available."

"There should be compulsory education for illiterates, in my opinion, enforced by legislative statute, and no one should be permitted to vote who has not a usable knowledge of English."

TEACHERS GREETED IN PUBLIC LIBRARY BY THE TRUSTEES

In honor of the National Education Association's convention, the courtyard of the Boston Public Library was transformed for a few hours yesterday afternoon from its usual serene tranquility into a place of colorful animation when the trustees of the library gave a reception to the educators.

All through the week the library has extended its hospitality to the teachers, but yesterday afternoon was especially set aside for a formal reception. From 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. all members of the staff of the library, wearing badges, were about the building, pointing out notes of interest to the guests. The entire library was thrown open to their use, but the center of greatest interest and hospitality was the courtyard, where gay-colored hangings draped the cool colonnades. Music was provided by the R. H. White Company's chorus.

On exhibition in the building were some of the library's greatest treasures, old manuscripts and books, as well as an unusual series of pictures of old school houses and some interesting and unique school text books of an early date. The exhibition will be continued until after the departure of the delegates.

RURAL DISTRICTS NEED HIGH SCHOOLS

Vermont Speaker Urges Effort to Arouse Interest of Country Residents

The final meeting of the National Education Association of Rural Education was held this afternoon in Jordan Hall, Conservatory of Music. Rural educators asserted that the question was one requiring that the entire community co-operate in order to assure desired results. Emphasis was placed upon the fact that the future needs of rural education were largely met and provided for in taking advantage of present-day opportunities.

Miss Marion Hancel of Richmond, Va., discussed the needs of the small children in rural communities.

Fallacy Assailed

Miss Hancel said in part: "It is a common theory that anyone can train a little child and that he is better off at home until he is ready to study books. This is a fallacy, because three-fourths of the rural homes are incapable of giving the child the rich environment he needs, if he is to reach his highest possibilities in health, service to his community in citizenship, right use of leisure and practical efficiency, as well as an appreciation of the beautiful he so much needs in nature, literature, art, and music experiences."

"Why is the educational superstructure more valuable than its foundation? Why are the upper grades and high schools allowed more money in proportion than the lower grades and primary? It is gross injustice to rob the younger children for the older ones, and then bemoan the fact that so few children ever reach the high school. A solid superstructure can only be reared on a foundation full of rich experiences for the youngest children."

"As remedies for the present waste in child life, let me suggest the following: (1) School boards should adjust the school funds, so that justice will be given to children from four to eight years of age.

"(2) When consolidated schools are possible, they should be established and provision made for (a) kindergartens under the care of teachers trained to teach children from four to eight years of age; (b) the care of these young children in a natural environment at the end of the kindergarten year, time and the close of the school day.

"(3) When consolidated schools are impossible school boards should arrange for district meetings of school patrons and children, and provide entertainments that will give concrete lessons in health, service, and beauty to all in the community."

"(4) School boards should provide only such county superintendents and supervisors as are in sympathy with the problems in the education of younger children in rural communities and will work for the solution of these problems."

Consolidation Partial Remedy

Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College at Amherst, spoke on the nature of the future development in rural education.

"The teaching of agriculture and country life must be broadened to include economic and social aspects," asserted Dr. Butterfield.

"First of all," he continued, "the country needs a better elementary school. Consolidation here is the remedy, but, of itself, is not a complete remedy because the school must still have correct objectives, both with reference to the general education of farm boys and girls, and with respect to agriculture and home life instruction for those who remain on the farms."

"In some respects it may be said that the high school is the most serious lack in rural education. Many farm boys and girls get to high school and college, but their opportunity to do so is by no means equal to that open to the youth of the city. This is unfair, and from the national point of view unwise."

"The technical or vocational phases must not be begun too soon, but must be effectively done after they are once begun, not merely as preparation for college but as preparation for farming. Facilities for adult education must be increased and especially along cultural lines. Rural democracy must be fostered at school. The rural school must be a true educational community center, of constant use for old as well as young, for those out of school as well as for those in school."

Need of Rural High Schools

William M. Robinson, Orleans, Vt., placed some statistics before the audience which supported his argument of a great need of high school opportunity for country children. He stated that only 5 per cent of rural children graduate from high school. The solution of the problem, Mr. Robinson said, "lies in arousing first of all the interest of the community in higher education, organizing the school district into an active neighborhood force." He said he felt that there should be a special training for teachers of rural high schools to give them the correct understanding of rural problems, and enable them to prepare their pupils for city competition.

Mr. Robinson opened up quite a field for argument when he insisted that the curriculum of the rural high school should be liberal rather than vocational. This question has strong supporters and strong opponents, both sides being able to marshal effective arguments.

Raymond G. Fuller, publicity director of the National Child Labor Committee, spoke on the problem of child labor in rural communities. The constructive efforts which must be made to combat the apparent necessity for child labor on the small farms which require maximum efforts at minimum labor costs in order to yield a living were touched upon.

SHIPBOARD LIQUOR
POLICY UNDECIDED

Attorney-General to Give Hearing Before Answering Mr. Mellon's Recent Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 7.—A private hearing will be given the United States Shipping Board, the Anti-Saloon League of America and others interested in the question of selling liquor on Government ships on the high seas, in the office of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, next Thursday afternoon.

Announcement was made at the Department of Justice today that Mrs. Mabel W. Willebrandt, Attorney-General, would hear with Mr. Daugherty the arguments for and against the sale of liquor on ships of the American Merchant Marine.

Mrs. Willebrandt is in charge of liquor cases in the Department of Justice. The pros and cons of the present question are being weighed first by her, to be gone over later with the Attorney-General for his final decision.

While invitations have not yet been sent out, it was learned today that one will go to Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, who will be represented by Elmer Schlesinger, counsel for the Board; another will go to the Anti-Saloon League of America, which will be represented by Wayne B. Wheeler, its general counsel, and that one probably would be sent to Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner.

The Attorney-General presumably has before him the request of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, for an opinion concerning the legality of selling intoxicating liquor on Shipping Board vessels. It is thought that the question of whether any ship flying the American flag may sell liquor on the high seas also will be discussed and decided by the Attorney-General.

An opinion from the Attorney-General is expected shortly after the hearing. The question of selling liquor on Shipping Board vessels has developed into a sensation. The issue was raised in a letter addressed to President Harding by Adolphus Busch, Sr., of St. Louis, brewer. He forwarded a letter to the President from August L. Busch, in which he told of liquor being sold on Government ships and expressing the view that the Government itself is "the largest bootlegger in the world."

Acting on advice of the Shipping Board's counsel, Mr. Schlesinger, Mr. Lasker has indicated that he has a legal right to sell liquor outside the three-mile limit, and he gives as the primary reason for selling liquor pecuniary gain to the Shipping Board vessels.

The paradoxical position of the Government forbidding the sale of liquor on land and encouraging it at sea has caused a storm of protest all over the country from the foes of alcoholic liquor. The most recent attack came from T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, who charged the President with violating the law in allowing liquor thus to be sold.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Prohibition enforcement officers could board and search vessels within six marine leagues (18 geographical miles) of the coast of the United States, under an amendment to the Tariff Bill proposed today by Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, and a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The amendment was ordered to lie on the table and cannot be considered until after the committee amendments to the measure have been disposed of. This amendment is designed to aid the Federal Government in preventing the smuggling of liquor into this country and also to prevent ships from anchoring just outside the three-mile limit and there disposing of "wet" cargoes.

STRAWBERRY CROP
SHOWS BIG GAIN

Increases Run From 6 to 300 Per Cent

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 7.—The strawberry season has shown encouraging gains in car lot shipments over last year's movement. About 17,800 cars were shipped prior to June 15 and the total for the season is conservatively estimated at 18,500 cars. Comparative figures for previous seasons follow:

Year	Cars
1916	16,236
1917	15,065
1918	8,462
1919	8,105
1920	8,490
1921	10,861

All of the leading producing states whose output is marketed prior to June 15 have shown increases ranging from 6 per cent in Louisiana to 300 per cent in Missouri. Florida, West Tennessee and Illinois shipped three times as many strawberries as last year. The North Carolina movement was 1100 cars as compared with 480 in 1921.

Mississippi, Arkansas and Kentucky doubled their shipments, and Virginia gained 130 per cent. Only in New Jersey is there an apparent decrease in car lot movement, the total to June 15 being 275 cars, compared with 425 last season. Many Jersey berries, however, are hauled by wagon and truck to nearby cities.

UNIONS FIGHTING
"AMERICAN" PLAN

77 Warrants Asked for Employers Around San Francisco Bay

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 7 (Special).—As the result of an attempt to impose the so-called American plan of operations on contractors and builders around San Francisco Bay, warrants today were asked in police court for 47 individual building supply contractors, 20 others under the name of John Doe, and for 10 corpora-

tions, all organizations of employers, charging conspiracy to refuse to sell building supplies to contractors employing union labor.

The American plan movement insists on the open shop with no recognition of the unions and the 77 warrants which are sworn to by the building trades council through individual members, declare that all employers of labor who have hired union men have been refused supplies by the association of employers which established and is backing the American plan.

William H. George, Thomas Campbell, J. D. McGilvray and R. W. Kinney are among the prominent supply men accused in the warrant, and the builder's exchange stands at the head of the accused corporations.

It is further charged that this alleged conspiracy is responsible for the high cost of home building around San Francisco Bay.

HOPE OF ACCORD
WITH ITALY WANES
AS PARLEY ENDS

(Continued from Page 1)

nants of Christendom in Asia Minor should leave Italian national policy unimpaired.

Nothing could have offered a more tragic commentary on the prevailing spirit of continental diplomacy than the lone-handed fight for the protection of Christians' freedom in the Straits that Lord Curzon was forced to make in Paris last spring. In Raymond Poincaré and Signor Schanzer he found two allies who were not able to look beyond their economic interests, and he was accordingly obliged to give away all save the minimum of safeguards in order to secure an agreement.

France and Italy now decline to follow up that agreement, and the situation in the Near East accordingly seems beyond solution. At this critical juncture, when the sole guarantee even of the favors Italy covets, would appear to be the Greek Army, and when future international peace is being seriously endangered, Signor Schanzer and his colleagues are still the Kemalists' new. But the policy of accommodating Ankara is not only immediately immoral and prospectively disastrous, it has manifestly failed. Only a definite stand by the Great Powers can evolve order out of this chaos, and if Signor Schanzer desires to found an era of Anglo-Italian co-operation in the Mediterranean, he must begin not with minor issues in Jubaland and Palestine, or even with the quest after oil and economic advantages, but with the great burning question which has been the breeding ground for wars and disruption in Europe for centuries.

Side of Righteousness
That is the test of disinterested sincerity, and unless Italy can come through it on the side of righteousness, the matter of little importance whether the Jews or the Moslems or the Christians stand on guard outside the concaenium.

The Italian Foreign Minister leaves London with the major issue unsolved, and minor issues tentatively discussed. The chairman, he will now get to work evolving claim and counter claim, argument and compromise as is their habit. The curtain will rise on the next public performance at the end of July or later, when the representative of Britain, France and Italy will assemble for the tri-partite conference in London.

RUSSIAN TURKS
MOVE TO ANATOLIA
Fact Said to Exist for Settlement in Evacuated Region

By Special Cable
ATHENS, July 7.—According to information just received here from authentic sources an agreement exists between the religious heads at Moscow and Ankara concerning the 16,000,000 Muhammadans now in Russia who are to be transferred from that country to settle in Anatolia, occupying the districts from which the Greeks were compelled to evacuate. A party of them has already arrived in Samosun.

In the meanwhile from recent information it is learned that new massacres and expatriations continue to take place in the regions of Pontus and Bafra. This policy of extermination is transforming thriving commercial cities into masses of ruins and making the happy cultured population either victims of massacres or forlorn refugees.

CHINA MAY SHORTLY
HAVE PARLIAMENT

PEKING, July 7 (By The Associated Press).—China has the prospect of a representative Republican Parliament within the month, the first gathering of that body in five years. Its first task will be the selection of a president, and Gen. Wu Pei-fu is the unassuming figure regarded by many in Peking as the "strong man" needed to bring his country out of the chaos of civil strife.

General Wu, military leader of the North, is strongly supported for the presidency.

Li Yuan-Hung, who was announced that he will hold the Presidency only until Parliament chooses his successor, yesterday stated that he had received assurances from Cantonese members of the old Parliament that they would no longer support Sun Yat-sen, but would assist the Peking Government. But 40 members are lacking now for a quorum and Parliament may be convened by July 20, instead of in August, as was expected.

CAMPAIGN FOR FUND PLANNED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 7.—The New York Historical Society will conduct a campaign in the fall to obtain \$100,000 with which to complete the north and south wings of its building at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West. These wings are needed to provide accommodations for the display of historical treasures and particularly of the Society's collection of books and pictures.

DRY AGENTS UNITE
ON PACIFIC COAST

As the Result, Supply of Liquor Smuggled Into Three States Is Rapidly Dwindling

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 30 (Special Correspondence).—The prohibition forces of Washington, Oregon, and California, have united in an effort to stop the importation of liquor from Canada. Interchange of information between the enforcement officers of the three states regarding the arrival and departure of liquor-carrying vessels, the equipment of small boats, and all suspected shipments of "merchandise" across the border, will be reported simultaneously to the headquarters of prohibition agents in all three states.

The combination was accomplished at a conference here of S. F. Ritter, Prohibition Enforcement Director for California; Ray Lyle, Director of Washington; Jesse Flanders, Assistant Director of Oregon, and William Anderson, special agent of the mobile squad operating on the Pacific Coast, with headquarters in Los Angeles.

The general plan is to follow each smuggling gang, expedition by expedition, until it has been eliminated. The first of these important gangs is now in jail, through concerted action by the enforcement officers of the three states, the capture being made in Seattle, Bellingham and San Pedro, simultaneously. This piece of work brought the enforcement agents of the three states together, and they decided to remain so permanently.

The importation of liquor is constantly decreasing in every state on the Pacific Coast, according to the officials, who assert that more than half the statements published in the press, tending to show that the liquor

DEMOCRATS HOPE TO REGAIN
GROUND LOST IN TENNESSEE

Republican Landslide of 1920 Revealed Party Mistakes Which Have Been Avoided This Year

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 4 (Special Correspondence).—Several issues will be decided at the polls in Tennessee this summer and fall. The one of widest interest is: Will Tennessee remain in the Republican column or return to her traditional "Solid South" Democracy? Almost equaling this in nation-wide interest is: Will Cordell Hull, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, be elected representative from the Fourth Tennessee District?

Democrats in their most optimistic moments never hope to sweep the State, for there are portions of East Tennessee as traditionally Republican as Pennsylvania or Vermont. The Civil War found the mountaineers of East Tennessee arrayed against those on the plain against the slave-holding Confederates; the eastern part of the State furnished more than 80,000 volunteers to the Union Army, while the two other grand divisions furnished almost twice this number to the Confederate forces. Thus came the nickname, "Volunteer State."

Republican Party Strong
After Appomattox the East Tennesseans were as rigidly Republican as their friends were Democratic. The First and Second districts have been represented in Congress by Republicans ever since the Civil War. The Republican Party in Tennessee has always been more than a patronage machine; it usually has mustered close to 100,000 votes, and the Democratic margin, averaging 25,000 to 50,000 votes, was not too large to encourage inattention. Frequently, when some factional dispute arose among the Democrats, one element aligned with the Republicans, and that candidate was elected. Such was the case with Ben W. Hooper, now chairman of the United States Railway Labor Board, who for four years was Governor of Tennessee.

In the 1920 election, however, the Republicans broke their bounds, and left great gaps in Democratic ranks. The result of the landslide was that five out of ten representatives were Republican; and the State's electoral votes were cast for Mr. Harding.

Analyzed Their Weakness
Democrats immediately began to analyze their weakness. Apart from the general weakness of the party, organization shortcomings which aided in the majority. One of these was that the Democrats seemed more or less ashamed of having given the ballot to women; they apologized for it, and as a result alienated the women, while failing to placate the intense anti-suffragists.

The campaign this year is starting without a repetition of that error. Democratic women have prominent places in the state organization. One of them, Mrs. George F. Milton, of Chattanooga, is vice-chairman of the state committee; several are seeking legislative posts; a good number are candidates for county offices. This candidates and the organization are not apologizing for having given the women their vote; they are boasting of it. The reaction of the new women voters is much more friendly.

Expect to Lose Some Votes
Republicans, on their part, are quietly conceding that they are weaker than two years ago. The likelihood is that the Republicans may save only two of their five districts—the normal two. They have a good chance in the Fourth District, where Cordell Hull, Democratic national chairman, is seeking election, but the odds are slightly against them. The other Republican districts are pretty sure to return to "normalcy."

Mr. Hull's former district is now represented by Wynne F. Clouse, who has been making great efforts to strengthen himself with his electorate. The fourth is a rural, mountain district, where there is more or less antipathy to correct speech, good clothes, and interests of more than district breadth. Mr. Hull's opponents

traffic is on the increase are untrue and are formulated by propagandists for the liquor interests.

"In Oregon," said Mr. Flanders to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "we have the situation well in hand, through 'bottling' of the mouth of the Columbia River. Most of the liquor-running in Oregon is through this channel and we are stopping it by a patrol boat, which is on duty at all times. Smuggling of liquor over the border by automobile still is giving some trouble, but in the last few days we have caught several trucks loaded with liquor and their drivers, and this has put a stop to a large part of this business."

All the enforcement officers unite in the statement that considerably more than three-quarters of the illicit liquor being brought into the Pacific coast states comes by boat. This traffic is, admittedly much harder to stop than attempts at smuggling in the liquor by motor truck or passenger car.

It is estimated that, since Mr. Ritter took charge of the San Francisco post, and Mr. Anderson began operations with the "flying squadron," liquor importations into northern California have decreased more than 50 per cent. The passage of the Wright Enforcement Act, making the Volstead Act part of the law of California, at the general election, Nov. 7, will accomplish much more in the reduction of the manufacture of liquor within the State.

Counties and cities having "Little Volstead Acts" on their own statute books are virtually dry, and the police in California, at any rate, are coming into a frame of mind in which they are giving much greater and more active co-operation to the federal agents in running down boot-leggers and smugglers. They are beginning to see that the strict enforcement of prohibition empties the jails, reduces crime, and lowers their work to a minimum, while, at the same time, it eliminates much of the risk of fatal shootings of policemen and detectives in their ordinary line of duty.

are charging against him that "he has a fine home in Washington"; "he's not one of the boys," and so on. In truth, the Clouse supporters claim that his chairmanship of the Democratic Committee will hurt Mr. Hull much more than it will help him.

Pin Faith on Women Voters
Mr. Hull's friends are pinning their faith on the women voters. Last election, they did not come out in the fourth; this year every county in the district has a thorough organization of women Democrats.

On the morning of July 24, the excursionists will leave the Yosemite over the lines of the Yosemite Transportation system to El Portal, where they will board a special train supplied by the Yosemite Valley Railroad.

Arrival of the party in San Francisco is scheduled for July 24, at 6:10 p. m. From that hour until 8 o'clock of the morning of July 27, there will be a continuous round of entertain-

ment. On July 25 the visitors will leave San Francisco as the guests of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad and the Mt. Tamalpais & Muir Wood Railroad. As the guests of the Mt. Tamalpais company the party will be served with luncheon at the Tavern on the crest of Mt. Tamalpais, and later in the day will be taken down into the depths of the Muir Wood grove of redwoods, where tea will be served. Upon their return to San Francisco, the visitors will be guests at an evening theater party.

Throughout the morning of July 26, the advertising agents and their wives will have a motor car drive around San Francisco given by the Hospitality Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. At noon of that day there will be a special luncheon in the gold ballroom of the Palace Hotel. This luncheon will be participated in by the Chamber of Commerce, the City Government, the Advertising Club, the Downtown Association, the Commonwealth Club, the Northern California Hotel Association, the California State Automobile Association and the California Development Association.

Motor Tour About Oakland
Immediately after this luncheon the visitors will be taken to Oakland, where, as the guests of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, they will have an extended motor trip which will acquaint them with the many beauties and attractions of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda.

Throughout their stay in San Francisco the railroad men and their wives will be the guests of the Palace Hotel, the Hotel St. Francis and the Fairmont Hotel.

Early on the morning of July 27, the excursionists will leave San Francisco for Del Monte via Santa Cruz. They will be taken through the Santa Cruz Mountains and will have luncheon at Casa Del Rey, Santa Cruz, as the guests of that famous hotel.

After arrival at Del Monte, late in the afternoon of July 27, the party will be the guests of Hotel Del Monte, the management of which has provided especially attractive entertainment, including a motor trip over the celebrated Seventeen Mile Drive.

The excursion party will disband at Del Monte and return to their eastern homes by whatever routes they may elect to travel.

This excursion is the first of its kind in Northern California, and it is expected to result in great practical good for this section of the state and for the San Francisco Bay district.

STRIKE BREAKERS DRIVEN OFF

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—J. M. Kurn, president of the St. Louis San Francisco Railway, today issued a statement saying that "strikers succeeded in driving off 63 men with threats of lynching" at the road's shops in Springfield, Mo., and that "another lot of 28 men were taken away by the chief of police of Springfield shortly after they had been unloaded at our barracks."

GREAT SIGHT-SEEING TOUR
PLANNED FOR ADVERTISING MEN

San Francisco Chamber Will Promote Entertainment to Set Forth State's Advantages

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 27 (Special Correspondence).—One of the largest state advertising projects ever carried out will be conducted by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, with the support of the entire city, from July 18 to 28, when the advertising agents of 20 of the principal railroads of the United States and Canada, will be the guests of the chamber on a personally conducted tour through the Sierra Nevada of northern California, and through the agricultural, cattle-raising and mining country, to San Francisco. The program, as announced by the Chamber of Commerce, will be as follows:

At Ogden the advertising agents—13 of whom will be accompanied by their wives—will be met by Robert Newton Lynch, vice-president and manager of the Chamber of Commerce, and Chas. S. Fee, passenger traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Company, and brought down to Truckee, where the Northern California tour will begin.

Visit to Lake Tahoe
Mr. Lynch will be official host to the party and will escort it throughout. From Truckee the advertising men and their wives will be taken to Lake Tahoe over the line of the Lake Tahoe Railway & Transportation Company. They will have breakfast and luncheon at Tahoe Tavern, and a steamer ride on the lake.

From Lake Tahoe the party will begin a 250-mile ride through the Sierras over the lines of the Yosemite Transportation system.

The route will lead through the Tioga Pass to Minden Inn, Minden, Nevada, where the party will be entertained over night.

From Minden the excursion party will journey to Mono Lake, and will stop over night at Tuolumne Meadows Lodge. Leaving there, a trip will be made into the Hetch Hetchy Valley, where luncheon will be served, and the party will then take its course into the Yosemite Valley.

In the Yosemite, the excursionists will be entertained at Yosemite Lodge. A complete tour of the valley and surrounding points of interest will be made, and one night will be passed at Glacier Point Mountain House.

After this the party will be taken to the Big Trees, and will return again to Yosemite Valley for a night of rest.

The whole trip through the mountain country will occupy from July 18 to 24.

On the morning of July 24, the excursionists will leave the Yosemite over the lines of the Yosemite Transportation system to El Portal, where they will board a special train supplied by the Yosemite Valley Railroad.

Arrival of the party in San Francisco is scheduled for July 24, at 6:10 p. m. From that hour until 8 o'clock of the morning of July 27, there will be a continuous round of entertain-

GENERAL REVOLT
IN BRAZIL FAILS

Rebel Leader, After His Arrest, Admits Copacabana Uprising Was Part of Plot

RIO JANEIRO, July 7 (By The Associated Press).—Revolt of the garrison of the Copacabana fortress, which finally was put down by the Government forces, was to have been part of a general uprising in which all the forts would join. Capt. Euclides da Fonseca, leader of the rebels, is quoted by the newspaper La Noticia as declaring, following his arrest.

The Jornal do Commercio, semi-official newspaper, describing the taking of Copacabana, states that at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the forces occupying the fortress fired of warning for the return of Captain da Fonseca, who at that time was treating with the Government for their surrender, and decided to attack the Government forces in the vicinity.

Advancing down the Avenida Atlantica, which is the residential driveway along the seacoast, they encountered a force of loyal troops, who at first believed the rebels were on their way to surrender. A volley from the latter, however, showed their intentions, and a battle followed which lasted for more than an hour, when most of the rebel leaders had been either slain or wounded, and the remainder yielded.

Three battalions of infantry then occupied the fortress.

AMERICAN STUDENTS
TO STUDY IN ITALY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7.—Twenty-five American students have been selected for the Conte Rosso to spend two months in Italy. They have been sent over by the Order of the Sons of Italy and the Italian Chamber of Commerce in New York, having been selected from American colleges whose curricula gives more than average recognition to the study of Italian literature and art.

Arrangements have been made for the students by the Pope and Gabrielle D'Annunzio. The party, which is drawn from the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, Cornell, Brown, Fordham and other institutions, is under the direction of Prof. Alberto C. Bonaschi of the department of commercial law in the University of Pennsylvania.

John M. di Silvestro, a lawyer in Philadelphia and supreme master of the Order of the Sons of Italy, who also went with the students, said that the American citizens of Italian lineage would send 100 students to Italy next year. He said he would urge Italy to send Italian students to America for their summer vacations.

TAXICAB LAW TO BE TESTED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 7.—A new test of the recently enacted law requiring taxicab operators to have bonds or insurance policies to cover possible judgments up to \$2500 for accidents has been started by Michael Bonella, acting as an individual taxpayer and as the representative of several taxicab companies. He seeks an injunction to prevent officers from starting prosecutions. Pending the court's decision, there will be no arrests and no prosecutions.

School Officials
and Teachers Through-
out the World

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JAPANESE "COLONIZATION" PLAN BELIEVED PLOT TO SMUGGLE

California Official Holds Up Papers Incorporating Company Which Would Settle States in Mexico

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 29 (Special Correspondence).—A project for the establishment of extensive Japanese colonies in Lower California and on the mainland of Mexico, just south of the American border, with the approval of the Japanese Government, and the aid of wealthy Japanese of Tokyo and Yokohama, was revealed here when Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State of California, held up an application for incorporation of the Tejon Mining & Investment Company, a Japanese concern planning to operate in Mexico.

The organization, asking incorporation under the laws of California, "has the approval of the Japanese Government," the application said, though the reason for this statement is not apparent, unless it be for the impression it may make on the influence it will have with Japanese. Mr. Jordan is holding the application in abeyance until the state commissioner of corporations can make an investigation.

There are indications that the organization, which has founded colonies in the territory to Lower California and the State of Sonora, Mex., has for its real intent the supplying of a harbor for immigrant Japanese until they can be smuggled into the United States, though nominally its purpose is to buy tracts of land from the Mexican Government and colonize them with Japanese farmers.

Financed in Japan

The Japanese corporation has a capital stock of \$500,000 fully paid in, and I. Tawa, M. Kai and M. Sasaki are named as incorporators. Mr. Sasaki is stated to be the writer that the corporation is being financed in Japan, that Mexico is willing to allow the Japanese to become property owners there, and that, for this reason, the corporation was formed to provide homes and farms on easy payments for Japanese wishing to migrate to Mexico, either from Japan or from the United States. This statement is the subject of doubts, however, because the lands selected by the Japanese company for its colonies are not suited to agriculture, being in the middle of desert areas, not under irrigation, and with no immediate prospect of water being brought from long distances for such purpose. Neither are the lands located on highways or railroads.

For these reasons the Japanese Exclusion League of California has placed investigators on the trail of the somewhat mysterious Japanese corporation. J. M. Inman, state senator and president of the exclusion league, declared his belief that the proposed corporation is merely a disguise for an organization to smuggle Japanese into the United States, saying:

Japanese Active Over Border

The Japanese are colonizing Mexico, and have been for some time. The application for incorporation of a company to sell Mexican lands to Japanese in California is merely a substantiating circumstance in this large colonization scheme. We have known for some time past that the Japanese are intensely active just across the line from the United States, in building up what is designed to be a Japanese province, with thousands of Japanese subjects, in the New World. We know also, through sources which cannot be revealed at present, that the Japanese colonies are deliberately planned to be the bases for future invasions into the United States and into South America. The Japanese government has worked out an elaborate and detailed program for establishing themselves in Mexico—a nation too weak to resist the expansion ambitions of Japan, and too weak to prevent the Japanese from sending out their colonies into South America, and, to a lesser degree, into Central America, though the Japanese do not like the Central American republics well as they do the larger South American countries. This growing Japanese colony always will be an immigration danger to the United States, and it is the intent, to smuggle Japanese across the border into this country. The articles of incorporation filed by the Tejon Mining & Investment Company, which only prove the fact of active colonization, but also vividly emphasize the need from now on of the exercise of greater vigilance over the Mexican border. The federal government to prevent such smuggling from Mexico of Japanese farmers and laborers into this country.

Would Recognize Mexico

I consider these documents just filed by the Japanese organization sufficiently important to prompt the federal government to enforce the most stringent regulations to prevent Japanese smuggling across the Mexican border. I also believe that this incident adds another to the many reasons for which the United States should give immediate recognition to the Oregon Government. The Japanese government is possible for the two countries to work together to halt Japanese colonization plans and to keep out of both nations the tide of increasing tide of Asiatic immigration.

Hiram W. Johnson, senator from California, has introduced in the United States Senate a bill making it obligatory on every Japanese in this country to be numbered and registered, and to obtain a card bearing his photograph and number. Under the provisions of the bill, each Japanese must have this card with him at all times and must show it to any authorized official of the national or state government on request, failure to have such a card subjecting the Japanese to immediate detention, and ultimate deportation. This measure is actively supported by all the California delegation in Congress and by William D. Stephens, Governor, as well as by a majority of the commercial and civic organizations of the states of the Pacific slope.

Japanese in California

Advised to Intermarry

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 29 (Special Correspondence).—With a view to perpetuating in the American-born Japanese youth, the ideas, ideals and traditions of Japan, the Young People's Society, which has been formed in Los Angeles, and an effort is being made to establish a

Japanese in California Advised to Go to Mexico

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 7 (Special).—JAPANESE - LANGUAGE newspapers in all the large cities of the Pacific coast today began publication of advertisements of 10,000 acres of farming land in Mexico, for sale on easy terms to Japanese colonists. Simultaneously, the papers commenced an editorial campaign urging Japanese now here to go to Mexico "where the land is fertile and where there is no anti-Japanese feeling."

branch of it here. The Japanese American News, a Japanese-language newspaper of San Francisco, publishes an account of the organization, its aims and purposes, a part of which, accurately translated, reads: Upon the Japanese youth in America rests an even greater obligation as well as a more glorious opportunity than on the youth in the home country. For Japanese youth in America are international young people. We stand in America, the meeting place of all nations and of all races, as the representative of Japan and the Pacific people. We are every one of us, commissioned by the Yamato race, as uncrowned, imperial envoys. This special mission is accorded only to us who live overseas, and is enjoyed only by us who dwell in foreign lands.

Our young people in America should be persevering, unyielding, self-respecting and self-respecting, that they may contribute to the development of the Yamato race. And in the present, in regard to blending the civilizations of Japan and America into a new world-civilization we will have a tremendously important mission. Truly, this mission is the great aim of Japanese youth in America. It makes a special appeal to us Japanese young men in America. In this mission, four things are fundamental:

1. Mutual profiting, financially, between Japanese and Americans.
2. Ability to use fluent English, the national language of America, in free and equal exchange ideas.
3. The ability freely to intermarry, in the furtherance of complete mutual understanding between Japanese and Americans.
4. Freely, religiously, with Japanese and Americans having the same religious experiences, believing the same religion, and uniting in religious ideal and devotion. To this end, the Buddhists of Japan should vigorously propagate Buddhism and endeavor to win believers among the Japanese Christians should, as much as possible, seek association with all means with American churches and religious congregations.

We carry out these four fundamental things, Japanese-American friendship and world peace will come without seeking, and we shall contribute to the happiness of mankind.

Japanese From California Leave for Mexican Colonies

OAKLAND, Cal., June 29 (Special Correspondence).—Approximately 25 per cent of the Japanese population of northern California, that is to say, from the Oregon boundary southward to the Tehachapi Mountains, has left quietly for the new Japanese colonies in Mexico, according to a survey just completed by the Japanese Association, with headquarters in Oakland, through its secretary, W. Tamagawa, who said:

The Japanese movement to Mexico has been so marked within the past four months that a shortage of farm labor is beginning to be felt in Northern California. Many Japanese berry farms are idle this year, because of lack of labor, and fruit growers throughout Northern California have been compelled to increase wages in order to obtain white labor in lieu of the Japanese.

The wave of opposition to the Japanese in California has impeded the Japanese to look elsewhere for a place in which he can own his home and his farm. Mexico is the land which is drawing most of them, and several companies, financed in Japan, have been formed there, with the object of selling lands to the Japanese laborers in long time and low terms, so that all can afford to own their own homes. In Mexico, the Japanese is made welcome, and can buy, own and sell land. Many from northern California, I believe as high as 25 per cent of adults, have gone to Mexico within the past half year. Adults are much fewer in numbers in northern California than at this time last year, and of farm laborers there are fewer than in the past. San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, or almost any other of the northern California counties.

FLIGHT OF EXPLORER OVER POLE DELAYED

SEATTLE, Wash., July 6—Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer who plans an airplane flight from Point Barrow, Alaska, across the North Pole, has been delayed by adverse ice conditions in Bering Sea. His ship, the Maud, probably will not reach Point Barrow before July 20, according to word received here today by H. H. Hammer, the explorer's American representative.

Captain Amundsen had planned to hop off from Point Barrow about July 15.

LOANS FOR HOUSING

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, on July 6, authorized bank and mortgage loans amounting to \$5,000,000. Of this amount more than \$5,000,000 was for housing.

WOMEN WATCH FOR PROFITEERS

New Jersey Club Members Enlist as Market Reporters

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 7—Thirty women, members of the New Jersey League of Women Voters of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, have enlisted as market reporters in different communities of New Jersey to check profiteering on farm products, according to the announcement of the New Jersey Bureau of Markets.

"Ony housewife, on inquiring the price of fruit or vegetables on her morning visit to the store or market stall, may be procuring the information desired, so that there is no opportunity for any dealer to recognize her and misquote prices," the statement of the Bureau of Markets says.

"The retail prices of seasonal commodities are forwarded to Trenton by each reporter. There they are compiled and published for distribution, side by side with the average prices paid to the farmer in the wholesale markets throughout the State for the same products, as shown by the records of the State Bureau of Markets, whose experts are acquainted with the average cost of marketing all perishable products. This information is then forwarded to every woman's club and to any other persons, organizations or newspapers requesting it."

"The women's clubs interested in the fair price movement have made it clear that they are not combating the dealers as a class."

ARIZONA TO OFFER 'DUDE' RANCH SOON

New Project Expected to Bring More Tourists to State

TUCSON, Ariz., June 27 (Special Correspondence).—A "dude" ranch, similar to those established in other western states, which have become famous through western fiction, is to be established in Arizona. It will be located on land of Capt. E. M. Joyce, known as the "7-ranch."

Captain Joyce's ranch, 25 miles from Wilcox, Ariz., and 75 miles from Tucson, is about 300 acres in extent. Railroad officials believe that the introduction of "dude" ranches into Arizona will bring more tourists into the State each year.

Captain Joyce's project will be much like the "dude" ranches in Colorado and Wyoming. Of these the Eaton ranch in Wyoming probably is the most widely known. The patrons will be easterners desirous of having the luxuries of the east at hand while living the rough and tumble life of the "wild and woolly west."

NEW YORK WILL JOIN ILLINOIS IN FIGHT ON "BUCKETSHOP" EVIL

Criminal and Civil Prosecutions to Begin Simultaneously in Both States as First Move in General Clean-Up

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 7—Criminal and civil prosecution of alleged "bucketshop" operators doing country-wide business will be launched simultaneously in Chicago, New York, and perhaps some other cities within the next 10 days, Philip R. Davis, a Chicago lawyer representing more than 2700 creditors of various concerns, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Action will be taken against members of several firms which recently went into bankruptcy, and which, Mr. Davis says, cleared more than \$3,000,000. At the same time, raids will be conducted on a large number of brokerage concerns, now operating as legitimate houses, he said.

Charges will be made, it was said, that a number of bankrupt concerns had been robbed of their assets by certain men, who thus conspired to obtain large sums by forcing the companies into bankruptcy with little or no assets left, also charges that certain houses operated with officials acting under assumed names.

Many fictitious "outfits" have been set up, Mr. Davis said, catering especially to a large telephone and telegraph business. They kept in touch with small buyers of stocks and bonds, he says, taking orders for purchases, especially where part payment was made, agreeing to hold the purchases in their "vaults," which, he added, usually were fictitious, until these had been fully paid for. He charges that operators speculated with money advanced on stock and says the practice is still common among concerns claiming to be legitimate.

The drive in Chicago against the "bucketshop" was initiated at the Association of Commerce by James A. Davis, manager of the Advertisers and Editors Protective Bureau. Robert E. Crowe, State's Attorney; Joseph H. Banton, District Attorney of New York, and other officials of both states are co-operating in putting the evidence into shape for court presentation. Mr. Davis will confer in New York with Mr. Banton over Saturday and Sunday.

Among the firms whose creditors Mr. Davis represents are F. S. Ruskay & Co., Howell & Wales, R. H. MacMasters & Co., Kardos & Burke and E. M. Fuller & Co. He formerly represented one of these houses as their attorney.

Prosecution in the Illinois and New York state courts probably will be

OIL LAND SEIZURES ARE HELD ILLEGAL

Mexican Supreme Court Rules Article 27 of Constitution Cannot Be Confiscatory

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 7—The Mexican Supreme Court has rendered a final decision, declaring that Article 27 of the Constitution cannot be given retroactive or confiscatory effect, according to an announcement from the Mexican Embassy in Washington, reported here today by a financial news service.

This is understood to be the last of a series of decisions which definitely and finally establishes the procedure in the case.

The news was received with particular interest here, in view of the possibility that American oil companies are largely interested in fields which have been confiscated by the Mexican Government and in some cases turned over to other companies, under the provisions of this article of the Constitution. It is understood that President Obregon has been ready for some time to restore these lands to their American owners by an act of legislature, but that the political situation in the capital has made it more expedient to await the ruling of the courts.

Article 27 has for a long while been a stumbling block in the path of good relations between this country and Mexico. One of the requirements which this nation has stipulated in connection with the draft of a commercial treaty between the United States and Mexico has been the abrogation of this section of the Constitution.

This has been refused, it is understood, on the ground that if the article were upheld by the Supreme Court, President Obregon would bear none of the onus of a decision which might be unpopular with the people, and at the same time the way would be clear for a treaty. In some quarters, it has been said that Article 27 is the only thing that has stood in the way of recognition of Mexico by this country and by European powers.

RETAIL FOOD PRICE SHOWS SMALL RISE

WASHINGTON, July 7—An increase in the retail cost price of food products in 18 out of 22 representative cities of the country occurred from May 15 to June 15, according to a statement by the Department of Labor.

Newark, New York and Pittsburgh noted an increase of 3 per cent; Bridgeport, Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Milwaukee, and Rochester, 2 per cent; Baltimore, Dallas, Fall River, New Haven, Philadelphia, Richmond, and Scranton, 1 per cent; Portland, Me., Washington, D. C., Manchester, N. H., Norfolk, and Providence, less than 1 per cent. For the period June 15, 1921, to June 15, 1922, 19 of the 22 cities showed a decrease.

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KANSANS PROTEST READJUSTMENT OF WORKERS

MR. WEEK'S SPEECH Makes Dry Law Harder to Enforce, They Tell President

TOPEKA, Kan., July 7—Anti-Saloon League officers in Kansas this week are sending to President Harding telegrams of protest against the recent utterances of John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, concerning prohibition, according to Fred L. Crabbe, state superintendent of the league, and deputy on the staff Richard J. Hopkins, Attorney-General. The league's officers, Mr. Crabbe said, also are being instructed to follow up their telegrams with letters of protest.

Following is a copy of the telegram sent to the President by Mr. Crabbe:

Anti-Saloon League officers of Kansas hereby enter vigorous protest against beer and wine propaganda as advocated by Secretary of War Weeks. His attitude not only makes prohibition more difficult to enforce, but also makes law enforcement in general more difficult.

SYRACUSE SCHOOLS TAKE BACK BIBLE

Tri-Credal Committee to Select Extracts Satisfactory to All

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 5 (Special Correspondence).—A plan involving the reading in public schools of this city after Nov. 1 of such portions of the Bible as may be agreed upon by a committee representing Protestant, Catholic and Catholic religious organizations has been approved by the Board of Education, of which Mrs. Edward L. Robertson is president.

This recommendation has come from a committee which has been studying the proposition for a year and which has aroused much criticism as well as favor from nearly every organization in this city.

A committee will immediately be formed by Percy M. Hughes, superintendent of public schools, two persons being selected from the Ministerial Association, the other four to represent the Catholic and Jewish creeds. These representatives will be invited to select extracts from the Bible suitable for use in the schools.

Petitions signed by 50,000 persons in Syracuse were received by the Board of Education asking that the Bible reading be re-established in the public schools.

JAPANESE-APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 30 (Special Correspondence).—An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States to test all of the provisions of the California Alien Land Law, to be made by the Japanese Association of America, the master organization under which some 75 other state and local Japanese associations operate, is announced as a result of the Frick-Sato case, recently decided by the California state courts.

Raymond L. Frick sought to sell a certain piece of land to S. Sato, a Japanese, and when state officials refused to record the transfer, Frick sought an injunction against the operation of the state alien land law, which forbids aliens ineligible to citizenship from buying, holding, selling or otherwise transferring agricultural land in California.

The state courts refused to give Frick the injunction asked, and an announcement is now made by Louis Marshall of New York, attorney for the Japanese Association of America, that the matter will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal.

ARGENTINA SEEKS RULE OF EQUALITY

BUENOS AIRES, July 7 (By The Associated Press).—The rule of equality of all sovereign states, as set forth by Argentina's representatives on the assembly of the League of Nations, is becoming increasingly impressed upon the consciences of peoples, declared President Irigoyen today in his message to the opening of the Sixty-First Congress.

He said the promotion of economic reconstruction of the world since the war was being carried on by means of the same methods which Argentina has proclaimed since the war. He declared the necessity of the establishment of international economic co-operation which would defend collective interests against those of private individuals.

VERA CRUZ UNDER MARTIAL LAW

VERA CRUZ, July 7 (By The Associated Press).—Martial law has been declared here after renewal of the clashes between the police, soldiers and members of the Red Union of Revolutionary Tenants.

Heron Proal, founder and director of the syndicate, is confined in the military prison, having been arrested on charges of homicide and sedition. Rioters were led by women radicals who are said to have assaulted the soldier guards and attempted to incite the syndicalists to storm the prison and free Proal.

"WOMEN'S RIGHTS" WIN IN WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 7—A "women's rights" law enacted in Wisconsin in 1921, was upheld here yesterday in the case of a teacher discharged under a rule forbidding married women to teach.

The court held that women no longer could be discriminated against, regardless of their marital condition. The teacher was ordered reinstated.

READJUSTMENT OF WORKERS IN FEDERAL POSTS A PROBLEM

Present Classification Has Been Operative Since 1854 but Question of Change Produces Acrimony

WASHINGTON, July 7 (Special).—There is pending in the Senate a bill for reclassification of government employees. Originally it was introduced concurrently in the House and Senate by Frederick J. Lehbach (R.), Representative from New Jersey, and Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota. It has been passed by the House, and the debate which has occurred on it from time to time in the Senate have been marked by considerable acrimony. It has been introduced by the National Civil Service Reform League, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and by the Federation of Federal Employees, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Nevertheless, it has been criticized by the Bureau of Efficiency, which, under general authority of the law creating it, together with several amendments, and more recently by executive order of President Harding, has been collected and compiling considerable data along these lines.

Perhaps it is in retaliation for this criticism that the authors of the bill incorporated in it provisions for practically abolishing the Bureau of Efficiency and distributing its functions to the Civil Service Commission and to the Budget Bureau. Anyhow, Senator Sterling has taken it very much to heart that a bureau of the government which is responsible only to the President, should presume to advise Congress how to classify its public servants. It seems, too, that the intersection of the Bureau of Efficiency is especially obnoxious to Senator Sterling and Representative Lehbach in view of the fact that its recommendations differ radically from those of the Joint Commission, appointed by the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House, at the close of the last Democratic Congress to consider this very question.

Justice to government employees and efficiency demand the enactment of a reclassification law now just as much as they required the enactment of the civil service law in 1883. Prior to that the government service was the spoils of Representatives and Senators. When the civil service law was passed there were 14,000 positions under it. Now, round numbers, there are half a million.

The civil service law required the appointment of federal employees among the states "as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant." It was intended that the commission should give equal weight to the qualifications and residence of eligible persons, but the practice soon grew up of certifying by states alone, beginning with the lowest in the order of appointment and completely exhausting the list in each state, down to the lowest passing mark before taking eligibles from the next state.

Finally the appointing heads found so much fault with the system, which was filling the offices with the least competent eligibles, that the commission was obliged to change its rules and departments are now given an opportunity to select their appointees from among at least one-fourth of the states that are in arrears in their quotas.

Reclassification has a great deal to do with securing a higher average of competent persons in government positions. It is correlated with efficiency ratings of individual employees, standardized salaries and departmental methods. The Bureau of Efficiency has been studying these questions since 1913, first as a division of the Civil Service Commission and since 1916 as a direct instrument of government under the control of the President. Perhaps it is not an unusual assumption on the part of Herbert D. Brown, chief of the bureau, that the Joint Commission on Reclassification would be glad to avail itself of his data, but it proved to be an erroneous one.

Condition Unchanged Since 1864 By the provisions of the Sterling-Lehbach bill the civil service employees of the government would be divided into approximately 1700 classes and the money value of the individual services falling within each of these classes would be fixed by the Civil Service Commission. It is contended that the effect of this form of reclassification, if it is effected, would be to harden these classes into a permanent union of federal employees and that it would deprive the administrative heads of departments, who are responsible for the work done, of any power to grade their employees so as to attain the utmost efficiency. It is recognized by everybody that the present conditions in the civil service are chaotic, since there has been no general classification law passed since 1864.

Of course Congress has made new classes from time to time to meet special requirements, and in a large measure the salaries of the four grades of clerks created under the act of 1864, ranging from \$1200 to \$1800 a year, have been increased. Nevertheless, the effect of that law is still felt by the large body of civil service employees and it is mitigated chiefly by personal equation of likes and dislikes.

The primary work of the Civil Service Commission, under existing law, is to establish registers of eligible persons from whom the executive heads can secure employees. The primary work of the Bureau of Efficiency is to establish efficiency ratings for employees. In carrying on the work of establishing efficiency ratings the bureau has devised a system of reclassification under which the clerical force is divided into 18 schedules, with provision for every grade of responsibility in each class of work. In fact, its work of reclassification had reached such a stage before the Joint Reclassification Commission had concluded its preliminary labors, that it could have been put into operation by executive order, or by act of Congress. As the President did not seem inclined to take such an important step so long

as Congress had the matter under consideration, the system devised by the Bureau of Efficiency was introduced in the form of a bill by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, and William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana.

Where the Sterling-Lehbach bill proposes to standardize salaries by classifying the employees and then fitting the salaries to them the plan of the Smoot-Wood bill is to rate the quality and quality of work performed by each individual employed on that class of work. Under that system the salaries would be standardized for each class of work according to the efficiency ratings of the individual employees. In other words, the Smoot-Wood bill adheres to the theory that an administrative officer should be held responsible for the conduct of his office and that therefore no outside agency, other than Congress, should be permitted to dictate what salary should be paid to any employee.

It is a well-known fact that in some departments there are clerks receiving \$1200 a year who perform essentially the same class and grade of work for which clerks in other departments receive \$1800. There are inequalities which any kind of reclassification will tend to eradicate. The Bureau of Efficiency believes that it would be possible for Congress to fix standard basic pay for a limited number of well-known, typical kinds of work, ranging from the lowest to the highest order, and to require that all other kinds of work should be classified according to these standards. Since these standards would be applied by many administrative officers, the bureau proposes that all salary changes should be reported to a Board of Review, composed of men thoroughly familiar with the work of government, which, in cases where complaints are filed, should examine into the merits of it and report its findings back to the head of the department. Finally, it is provided that in the event of disagreement between the board and the executive officer, the matter should be reported to Congress for such action as it deemed proper.

One of the provisions of the Sterling-Lehbach bill which is being most severely criticized by the representatives of executive officers of the government declares that regardless of the department or independent establishment in which the position is located, the Civil Service Commission may at any time transfer an employee from a position in one grade to any vacant position within the same grade, or promote to a position in a higher grade with each and every provision of existing statutes notwithstanding. It is declared that this section of the bill will make the Civil Service Commission the supreme authority over the half million employees, so that by exercising this authority to transfer and promote employees it can handicap and cripple any department of the government. An executive official who for any reason failed to maintain cordial relations with the Civil Service Commission, which, by the way, is a political body, could have his whole staff of trained assistants taken from him by order of the commission and he would be powerless to resist.

G. L. O.

BATTLEFIELD TOUR FOR LEGION MEN

Several Hundred Veterans and Relatives Going to Europe

NEW YORK, July 7—A pilgrimage to the battlefields on which they fought four years ago has been arranged for several hundred former service men by the American Legion. The tour is open to members of the Legion and its auxiliaries, which comprise the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of the men who served in the World War.

The party will sail for France on the President Planchet, Aug. 24, and will land at Cherbourg, and go directly to Paris, where it will be officially welcomed by the French government. During the stay in Paris trips will be taken to the French battlefields and other points of interest.

According to the itinerary of the legion the party will reach Brussels Aug. 30. From Brussels it will go to Ostend and tour the battlefields of Flanders.

From Belgium the Legionnaires will go to London, where they will be the guests of the London post of the American Legion and the British Legion. The party will return on the steamship Metaganga, arriving at Montreal Sept. 16.

IMMIGRATION FLOW BETTER REGULATED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 7—Satisfactory regulation of the flow of immigration by the system of registration put into effect in European countries several months ago is indicated by reports from passengers agents of local steamship lines. So far as it is known, the 20 per cent of the annual quota allowed for the first month has not been exceeded by any country, and most of the countries are far behind the quota allowed.

Immigration officials are still busy checking up arrivals and it will be several days before definite results can be announced. Unofficial reports show the number of arrivals in New York for the first five days of July to be about 11,000 persons, including American citizens and resident aliens. The system of registration, reports indicate, has greatly assisted officials in reducing the number of persons ineligible to enter the country.

COMPROMISE MARKS SESSION IN CANADIAN LEGISLATURE

W. L. MacKenzie King Faced With Strong Opposing Parties, Keeps Liberal Majority Intact

OTTAWA, July 3 (Special Correspondence).—The first session of the new Parliament of Canada, recently completed, was notable, not so much for the legislation produced as for the study in political mentalities which it provided. It was a session of men and not of measures, of diplomacy and compromise rather than of policies. A government which does not enjoy a clear-cut majority over the combined opposition forces, emerged unscathed from its first parliamentary endeavor, but without having placed on the statute books any act of important national character. Minorities ranging all the way from 17 (on the budget) to 125 (on the freight rates legislation) were accorded it during the session. On the surface it might appear that this is a perfectly satisfactory state of affairs. Few of the majorities, however, were gained without compromise; and at no time was the government in a position to put its foot down and keep anything down. At times it was compelled to look wistfully toward the official opposition benches for support; at others toward the forces of the Progressives. Such a condition of affairs, it may be said, cannot be conducive of strong and responsible government, and there are those who believe that the only hope of mending it lies either in a general election or in a union of the forces of progress, and in new realignments all round.

Premier's Task Difficult

Few Canadian prime ministers have been faced with a more difficult task than that which confronted William Lyon Mackenzie King at the opening of the session. But a young man himself, he had brought back to power a party which four years previously had been split asunder. On the one hand, the Liberal Party, the official opposition, and upon the formation of Union Government. His victory has fairly well healed that branch. Yet there are elements within the cabinet and following of Mr. King which, particularly in the matter of the tariff, and on the question of national ownership, are not entirely harmonious. Montreal members are protectionist in outlook, and only lukewarm in their support of the present railway policy. Among the men of the Maritimes (almost solidly Liberal) there is a strong feeling in favor of lower tariffs, and a marked sentiment in favor of giving public ownership a fair-chance. Rural Quebec worries little either over the tariff or the railway problem. Ontario Liberals are mildly protectionist for the most part, and altogether in favor of public ownership.

It must be said that at no time during the session was there ever any open evidence of dissension among the government ranks on these important issues. During the divisions which occurred there was seldom a Liberal "bolter." It is stated, however, that had Sir Lomer Gouin, former Premier of Quebec, not been in the cabinet, the tariff reductions announced by W. S. Fielding would have been greater than they were. It is further rumored that

differences of opinion were voiced in caucus which were heard openly. That Sir Lomer Gouin wields a heavy influence in the councils of the ministry, not only because of his power in the financial world, but because of his admitted great political prestige, is undoubted. Sir Lomer came from the provincial field, and his first speech uttered in this house was also his first in any legislative assembly delivered in English. To his province he had given fifteen years of efficient and successful government. He was heralded therefore as a new power in the federal arena. And he has come through the session with reputation enhanced. He is a man of few words, and the two speeches which he delivered gave evidence of a temperament more Scottish than French, and of a diplomatic faculty which always leaves something in reserve. From outward appearances, at least, he has never shown evidence of being anything other than a faithful follower of the prime minister.

Mr. King Hastened Slowly
Force of circumstances compelled Mr. King to hasten slowly. Leading as he did a following not yet shaken down to homogeneity; faced, at one end of the chamber, by the official Conservative Opposition, led by that ever-wakeful, relentless, and resourceful critic, Arthur Meighen; at the other, by the new political Progressive group, led by T. A. Crerar, a group which is friendly but watchful, a group which knows what it wants, and when it wants it, it was probably natural that Mr. King should be circumspect, and even, at times, timid in his dealing with the House of Commons, and lacking in the aggressiveness which characterized his actions during his two sessions as Opposition leader. One of his earliest acts after coming to power was to seek an alliance with the Progressive forces; in this he failed, and it was probably natural that he should. But he has not yet abandoned the opinion that the real rejuvenation of the Liberal Party is to be found through a union with that group which admits its own existence to be due to the fact that Liberal governments in the past have not been Liberal enough.

Progressives Successful
That Mr. Crerar has any aspirations toward the premiership is highly doubtful. The very fact that he declined to accept the position of leader of the official Opposition would in itself go far to discount any such ambition. Throughout the session, Mr. Crerar and his forces showed a degree of moderation and sound judgment which belied previous advertisement. They set an example to the House for brevity and eschewed that spirit of bickering which all too often characterized the speeches of the two older parties.

They were not satisfied with the tariff reductions, said so, and with a few exceptions voted so. They fought for the reinstatement of the Wheat Board, and got it. They fought for

the re-establishment of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates on grain and flour, and they got that. And they are inclined to be grateful to the Government for mercies, small and great, received.

It has been the tactics of Mr. Meighen to drive the Liberal and Progressive forces together as much, and as soon as possible, so that eventually the two former political parties shall again face each other without complication of issues. His first session as official leader of the Opposition undoubtedly enhanced his reputation as a man dangerous in debate, keen

Madrid Monument Honors Alfonso XII

Essence of Inscription Is the Word "Pacifical"

Madrid, June 20. (Special Correspondence).—WHAT is very fairly described as not only the finest monument in Madrid, but in the whole of Spain, has just been officially inaugurated in the park of Madrid, or



Monument to Alfonso XII, "The Pacifical," in Madrid

in rebuttal, logical in argument, and tireless in criticism. His followers are deplorably weak in debating capacity, so that upon his shoulders fell the great bulk of the work of the session. There are those who believe that he was over-bitter at times, and too much prone to be captious in his criticism. Frequently he called the government back to the straight and narrow road of pre-election promise, and on more than one occasion the Government was constrained to amend its legislation according to his views. If union eventually comes it will be between the Liberals and the Progressives. Should there be a clash among the Liberal forces upon the proposal, then Mr. Meighen might recruit to his small following the more strongly protectionist elements of the latter, and a new realignment might take place.

AUCKLAND SECTS UNITE FOR LEAGUE

New Zealand Churches Issue Joint Manifesto for World Peace

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, April 10 (Special Correspondence).—The growth of the church union movement in New Zealand and the interest taken by the churches in the League of Nations have been reported. Both of these encouraging developments are to be noted in a manifesto issued on behalf of the churches in Wellington. The meeting that adopted the manifesto was attended by representatives of all the churches, including the Roman Catholic.

The manifesto, which was signed by all the churches, expresses the profound conviction that "the time has fully arrived for the repudiation, by all civilized nations, of the attempt to adjust international difference by the inhuman arbitrament of war. A sentiment of hatred against war is itself a hideous evil, and a most fruitful source of innumerable other evils. To substantiate this judgment there is need only to point to the ravages of the world's wars, and to the millions of human beings who have suffered from the ravages of war. The years 1914 to 1918 have inflicted the gravest injury on every interest of mankind—economic, social, moral and spiritual. The churches appeal to their own people and to all men and women of good-will to cherish for themselves, and as far as possible to quicken in others, a sentiment of hatred against war; to demand an immediate curtailment of armaments with a view to their ultimate abolition; to insist that our rulers shall refrain from making secret treaties or alliances with other nations; to refrain from all speech and action calculated to create feelings of suspicion and dislike of other nations, including our late enemies; and to labor for the coming of an era of universal peace and concord among the peoples of the earth.

The League of Nations will stand or fall accordingly as it gains, or fails to gain, the sympathy and support of the masses of the people and of the Christian churches. The churches, therefore, hail with deep satisfaction the emergence of the New Zealand League of Nations Union, and commend to their own people, and to all whom their judgment may influence, the duty of rallying to the support of the union now being formed in this city, so that the Wellington branch may become a source of enlightenment and inspiration to the community in the interests of human brotherhood and the peace of the world.

On the motion of one of the Roman Catholic representatives it was decided that this association of churches should remain in existence, and that the Rev. Dr. Gibb (Presbyterian) as convener. This association of Presbyterian and Roman Catholic in the resolution is a good omen for the future.

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ever done in a hurry in Spain. Success of talk and paucity of cash have always to be reckoned with. In 1887, the monument was decided on, though 14 years elapsed before a committee was appointed, charged to put the matter into execution. Then on the day following his coronation in 1902, Alfonso XII laid the first stone.

Money Difficulty Continuous
The money difficulty was continuous afterward, and successive governments shirked the subject. The original idea was a national subscription limited to a peseta a time, but though this produced the respectable

A general French view is that the submarine is the real arm of war and that it would be better to develop this arm than to build larger ships in excess of the tonnage fixed, with the consent of Admiral Debon, for steel clad surface vessels. In taking this view Frenchmen are, they claim, entirely pacific in their sentiments. They consider that the submarine is essentially a defensive vessel and not an offensive weapon. This may or may not be true. It is surely possible to conceive the submarine as an instrument of aggression, especially against nations which depend upon shipping, and there seems no good reason to draw this distinction between the dreadnought and the submarine. The purpose of the submarine is to destroy and there is now nothing to prevent underwater ships from seeking their prey and conducting their operations far from the coast which they profess to defend. Indeed experience shows them to be more dangerous than the big ships and it is hard to maintain the theory that submarines are only for coastal defense. A whole school of naval experts believes that the day of the dreadnought is over and that money is uselessly thrown away on building them. It is of course true that the offensive character of the great floating fortresses is admitted as it is not admitted in the case of the submarine.

Retrospect as it is general called; the park which, alongside the Calle de Alcalá, is to be reached in a walk of a few minutes from the Puerta del Sol and is in effect almost in the center of the capital itself, and a very excellent and well-kept park, too. This monument is the great imposing equestrian colossus which occupies almost the whole of one side of the lake in the middle of the park. There is a public walk along the other side, and across the water the bronze horse and horseman—nobly designed by Marion Benlliure—high on a pedestal with a double colonnade in a semi-circle about and below makes a remarkable ornamentation which none can pass by without inquiry. On the pedestal itself there are inscribed the fewest possible words, "To His Majesty, the King, Don Alfonso XII, the Pacifical." It is enough and tells all. Though verbiage is a common fault in Spain, it is remarkable and commendable that in inscriptions on monuments the strictest economy of words is exercised. Usually the town donor states its name and that of him it would honor, as for example in the splendid monument at Cadiz to the great Liberal statesman, Moret—"Cadiz to Moret." Not another word and nothing could be better.

FACTORY IN BRITAIN STARTS OWN COURTS

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 2.—George Cadbury, the famous cocoa manufacturer and the eminent authority on humane treatment in factories and workshops, told the annual meeting of the Society of Friends in London that in his factory a novel scheme had been instituted to try first offenders among the young apprentices by a common court formed entirely by the offender's work-mates.

Mr. Cadbury said that it was a great step forward in the new relations which were making their appearance in industrial life, and it was taken to keep delinquents even from the stigma of the police court. It was also a great innovation in factory discipline, and one that was proving successful in many of the larger factories. These tribunals are composed of members elected by the shop's company, who band themselves into a mutual welfare committee. Those brought before the tribunal on charges of petty theft or indiscipline, and found guilty, are put on probation for a year and mostly finish the period with a clean record.

It is a fine work, magnificently placed. There have been many discussions and harangues during the last 20 years as to where it should be erected. A large proportion of the people and those who governed them were in favor of the monument being erected in the wide space extending from the foot of the Alcala and along past the Bank of Spain toward the Prado Museum where the fountain of Cybele and another of Neptune are now situated. Others thought it might be raised in the Castellana, and others again in the Puerta del Sol, but in none of these places could anything like the present work have been put up. The best site in Spain, the selection of which has been a veritable inspiration, was chosen.

Although the monument has only just been officially inaugurated there must be thousands of Americans, British and other Europeans who are more or less familiar with it, without perhaps quite appreciating its significance in the historical scheme of Spain. It has in fact been in its present position and apparently, but not actually, quite completed for some years past. Nothing, especially in the architectural or monumental line, is

FRANCE PREFERS SUBMARINES TO LARGER TONNAGE VESSELS

Chamber of Deputies Nearing Point of Obligatory Action on Naval Pact of Washington Parley

PARIS, June 2 (Special Correspondence).—Although the ratification of the naval accord with Washington was put off for so long the French Chamber is at last being faced with the obligation of pronouncing in one sense or the other. It has to say whether it accepts the limitation of the fleet in accordance with the figures laid down at Washington.

There are newspapermen which express openly the sentiments of the opponents to any arrangement. Prospect of Profit Gone
The Navy itself as might be expected is inclined to set itself against any curtailment of the building of capital ships. Obviously admirals and other high officers are not required to submarines are to take the place of dreadnoughts. There are already many admirals or vice-admirals who are not on active service. There is no need to insist upon this point except to state that the whole Navy must necessarily be animated by the same sentiment.

Then the building of big ships is a vested interest. Immense shipbuilding yards which have already suffered considerably owing to the virtual abandonment of shipbuilding in France during the war, have to be reckoned with. A dreadnought is French money many cost from \$6,000,000 francs to 100,000,000 francs. The prospect of profits disappears. It is better to be frank about these things and to admit that important private persons would regret any decision which tended to reduce the number of capital ships to be built. The making of submarines is, first, not so expensive, and second, its distribution among a number of arms, some of whom make motors and others make the various parts.

There are, it must be confessed, newspapermen like the *Reclair* which openly ask for the repudiation of the Washington accords. But against whom are offensive ships to be built? France has in so many ways contributed to her isolation that it would be rank folly for her to put herself against the wishes of the world as expressed at Washington, and to throw down accords which were not reached without difficulty. Doubtless there will be reservations, since Washington itself has shown the way. But, as the correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor* writes, there appears to be every prospect that in spite of the opposition which is manifest itself in the Washington accords will go through substantially unaltered, though not without a struggle.

Opposition Has Developed
The French argument runs as follows: France seeks peace that she accepted the reduction of her warships. But she must protect herself. Should a conflict break out between certain powers and France—it is difficult to imagine what powers are contemplated, but we may let that pass—what would be the object of France? To assure the defense of her coast, especially those important towns that lie on the French littoral, and to guard the maritime ways, assuring communication between the metropolitan country and the colonies. Particularly between Africa and France should the sea be kept clear. There is a large and formidable army of natives in Africa which should be brought without delay to France. For this purpose it is urged there is no need to keep up a great fleet of dreadnoughts. All that is needed is a considerable number of submarines and a few light cruisers.

From the point of view of money France cannot afford to build big ships. Anything that adds a real burden to the budgets should not be tolerated. Now although this kind of reasoning was on the whole accepted at the time of the Washington Conference, there has been a certain change of opinion since that time, and a number of influences set to work to upset the accords reached in America. When the matter came before the Chamber prelatively and in some sense informally in March last it was clearly seen that there was developing a real opposition. Therefore some anxiety was necessarily felt concerning the fate of the accords when they should be brought forward for ratification.

MARKS FALL IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 7.—Further severe shrinkage of German currency occurred in this market today, marking a fall to the level of 100 for 1844 cents, or almost 3 cents a 100 under the minimum established yesterday. Dealers in foreign exchange again attributed the continued depreciation to disturbing economic conditions in Germany.

The July Sale of
LINENS

LARGE importations of choicest Linens are here—at the most important savings opportunities we have been able to offer in years. Quantities in certain lines and prices are somewhat limited. We have been able to offer in years.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HOOVER TO MEET
FORMER TITLIST

U. S. Champion Defeats Baynes
and Beresford Beats Blyth in
the Semi-Finals Today

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., July 7 (By The Associated Press).—W. H. Hoover, the United States sculling champion, defeated A. Baynes of Australia, in the semi-finals of the Diamond Sculls over the Henley course here today. The American had little trouble in maintaining a winning lead. The time was 9m. 25s.

J. Beresford Jr., the English oarsman, winner of the diamond sculls in 1920, defeated R. Blyth, the Oxford champion, in the other semi-final today. Beresford's victory was an easy one. The time was 10m. 23s.

In the preliminaries for the Grand Challenge Cup yesterday, Jesus College, Cambridge, beat the French eight by 2½ lengths in 8m. 21s.; Leander Rowing Club beat First Trinity, Cambridge, by a length in 7m. 49s.; the Norwegian eight beat London Rowing Club by 1¼ lengths in 7m. 57s., and the Thames Rowing Club beat the Grasshopper Club of Switzerland, by two lengths in 7m. 50s.

EASTERN YACHT
FLEET IMMOBILE

Calm Prevents Regatta From
Starting on Scheduled Time

GLOUCESTER, July 7 (Special).—A northeaster in the forenoon followed by a condition bordering on absolute calm yesterday forced postponement until today of the opening of the annual Eastern Yacht Club regatta. With clear weather and a southwest breeze prevailing, the mariners were hopeful of getting off an hour after sunrise on the long cruise from these waters to Peaks Island, Portland, Me. Nearly 70 miles will have been covered by each yacht finishing the race.

There was little for the yachtsmen to do yesterday except golf or motor along the North Shore, "resting up," as some of the less impatient ones put it, and taking advantage of the sunshine. There is much racing to come, and as the cruise schedule was arranged with sufficient scope to allow for weather conditions the delay is in no way serious.

Several additional boats joined the fleet yesterday, including the gasoline cruised Felicia, owned by Jesse B. Metcalf of Providence. Others are expected to augment the fleet at Portland today, so that the squadron will reach Boothbay Harbor tomorrow.

OUMET ENTERS GOLF
OPEN IN CHICAGO

The authorities have accepted the eleventh-hour entry of Francis D. Oumet of Boston and the former national open and amateur titlist, former French amateur champion and five-time champion of Massachusetts will tee off with the rest of the star field on Monday.

Doubt as to business engagements made Oumet's entry uncertain up to last evening.

SCOTTISH SIX DAYS'
TRIAL FOR LIGHT CARS

LONDON (Special).—By general consent the recent six days' trial for light cars organized by the Royal Scottish Automobile Club provided one of the most successful and most motor cars have yet been put to in Britain. Not only were the cars sent over the worst hills and passes in Scotland, but they had to accomplish the 1000 miles of heavy going under severe restrictions to which no tourist would be subject. No stops were allowed for even small adjustments save under penalty of marks, only one hour free of penalty was allowed for tire repairs, and only half a gallon of lubricating oil to replenish the full sum was permitted in the whole six days' drive. In addition to climbs equally severe but lesser known, the cars had to surmount the notorious Amulree with its steep double bends and river bed surface, dominant with its 400 yards 1-in-4 gradient. Glencoe, with its long ascent culminating in acute and rough bends, Cairn O'mout, with its two-mile steep and continuous climb. Following such daily testing the cars were subject en route to brake and acceleration trials, with speed tests on hills that no long ago would have been considered sufficiently steep to try the climbing powers of small cars.

Under these exceptionally trying conditions, the cars on the whole behaved remarkably well. Water cooling systems were tried to boiling point on many of the hills, and it is notable that of the six air-cooled cars which started all survived the full journey. Springs did not come through this searching trial without breakage, but it must be remembered that very few of the cars exceeded the £500 cost line, and the majority were even lower. When it is further remembered that the cars were as small as seven horsepower and none exceeded 12 horsepower the fact that, subject to the judge's decision, 27 out of 44 survived the ordeal is a very creditable performance.

TENNIS AT WHITE PLAINS
NEW YORK, July 7.—Under the auspices of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis Association and the United States Lawn Tennis Association an open tournament for junior and boy players will be held at the White Plains Club, White Plains, starting next Monday. This is a center tournament and the winners in the two divisions will qualify for the national championships.

Entries will close tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock at the White Plains Club, and the draw will be made immediately thereafter. The tournament is in charge of a committee of which Frank Parkinson is chairman, with George Dickie, W. L. Ramsey, Louis Petrey and J. P. Gage as his associates.

Changes in Brookline
Links for National
Fourth Tee at The Country Club
to Be Raised

As one of several small but important alterations to the links of The Country Club, Brookline, in view of improvement for the United States amateur golf championship which starts there on Labor Day, Sept. 4, the "blind" first shot on the fourth tee has been eliminated by construction of an elevated tee.

With the new placement a player is enabled to get a full view of the fairway up to the green, and furthermore, is given a better chance to get home in one, over the cross-bunker guarding the putting surface.

In recent years the "blind" approach at either end of the hole, has fallen into disfavor more and more, and undoubtedly there is good ground for the present alteration at Clyde Park.

The big cross-trap on the fifth will be made deeper, also those around the fifteenth green and the one-time water hazard at the thirteenth (the old eleventh) is to be a horseshoe bunker capable of holding the most lively topped ball.

Such changes as the last, in the matter of hazards, are chief among the betterments under way. In other words, the course which rings just about true already, is merely being stiffened up so that the bridge registrations will not be too numerous.

MANY TENNIS STARS
ASKED TO TAKE PART

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7 (Special).—The tennis committees of the Newport Casino are issuing invitations for the sixth annual invitation lawn tennis tournament, to be held on the Casino courts starting Aug. 14, and among those already invited to take part are some of the more important players of the country. It is said to be now quite probable that members of the competing Davis Cup teams may take part in case the Davis Cup trials do not interfere.

Among those asked to participate are: W. T. Tilden 2d, the world's champion, of Philadelphia; W. M. Johnston, San Francisco; Vincent Richards, Yonkers; W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia; W. M. Washburn, New York; William R. D. Boston, S. H. Voshell, New York; L. B. Rice, Boston; N. W. Niles, Boston; Robert Kinsey, Howard Kinsey, San Francisco; S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia; F. C. Anderson, New York; P. F. Neer, Portland, Ore.; Zensho Shimizu, Japan; Carl Fischer, Cynwyd, Pa., and F. T. Hunter, New York.

POLO NOTES

The recently revised list of handicaps in England just received by the Polo Association from the Hurlingham Club, gives added interest to the importance of the events to be played at Rumson, Philadelphia, and Meadowbrook this fall.

The Argentine team, which has just won the open championship in England, will come to this country with a 30-goal handicap, while the Templeton team, headed by Capt. Hon. F. G. Guest, will also play with a handicap of 30. The Eastcott team, headed by Earl W. Hoping, will probably play with a handicap of about 29 goals.

The Meadowbrook team, captained by Devereux Milburn, will be a 31-goal team, while the Shelburne House, captained by Louis E. Stoddard, will be a 32-goal team, and the Orange County team, captained by W. A. Harriman, will be a 24-goal team.

The Argentine and English teams will ship their ponies from London for their American adventure on the steamship Manhattan Aug. 5. It is quite probable that the ponies of the Eastcott team will arrive in this country the latter part of the present month, as well as the team itself.

The Argentine team, fresh from its laurels in the open championship in England, will arrive in the United States early in August, while the Templeton team of England will arrive a few days prior to the beginning of the events at Rumson.

The Argentine Polo Federation plays under light blue and white colors and those of the Templetons are brown and blue, while the Eastcott colors are mauve and white. The Meadowbrook team plays under its standard colors of robin's egg blue, and the Shelburne House team will be seen in purple and gold, while Orange County retains its orange color.

Polo enthusiasm gives indication of the largest public attendance ever known in the United States, and in addition to the arrangements being made at Rumson and Philadelphia, the polo committees of the Meadowbrook Club are now actively engaged preparing for the crowd which will undoubtedly desire to attend the tournament and events to be held there from Sept. 27 to Oct. 7 inclusive.

The central committee in general command of the events this fall is composed of Louis E. Stoddard, chairman of the Polo Association; J. Ford Johnson of the Rumson Country Club, R. E. Strawbridge of the Bryn Mawr Polo and Philadelphia Country clubs, and Devereux Milburn of the Meadowbrook Club.

Never in the history of polo has such an opportunity been presented to witness high-class matches of international flavor, played between teams so representative of the very best in their respective countries.

The brilliant success of the Argentine team in England, coupled with the sterling character of the high record of some of the players, has created considerable agitation for a special match as between the American International team of 1921, which brought back the cup from England, and a team composed of the most representative players of all the invading clans. Such a match would indeed prove the crowning event of what is confidently thought to be the most interesting polo events ever staged in the United States.

Juvenile Mermaid
in Unique Stunt

Miss Froude, Handcuffed, Tows
Boat With Six Men in It

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., July 4 (Special).—Miss Florence Froude of this city, who is only six and a half years old, performed a feat a few days ago that has never been equalled by a juvenile swimmer so far as known.

With her hands handcuffed behind her back and by means of a tow rope attached to a broad belt, she towed a boat loaded with six men of an average weight of 175 pounds, or 1050 pounds, a distance of 50 feet on Urbita Lake.

At the conclusion of the stunt the California mermaid failed to show the slightest exhaustion and could have towed the boat a much further distance had she been permitted to do so.

Miss Froude is known to her admirers as "The Goldfish." She is an expert swimmer and performs many unusual stunts in the water. One of them is the famous Houdini trick under water. In this her hands are tied behind her back, her feet tied together, when she is tied in the chair and dropped under several feet of water. She releases herself completely from the ropes and chair and comes to the surface in 30 seconds.

Miss Froude has been a student of expert swimming instructors for several years.

Miss L. H. Bancroft's Skill
Will Be Tested Tomorrow

Meets Mrs. Harry Bickel of Toronto, in Final of
Women's Clay-Court Tennis Tourney

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 7 (Special).—Miss L. H. Bancroft of Boston, and Mrs. Harry Bickel of Toronto, will meet tomorrow morning in a match to decide the national women's clay-court tennis championship. Each of these players survived the semi-final round of the tournament being played on the Park Club courts here.

Playing at the top of her form Miss Bancroft experienced little difficulty in winning her match of yesterday. Her opponent was Miss Helen Hooker of Niagara Falls, a young star whose brilliance has attracted much attention in this year's play. Despite a steady defense and a constant attack Miss Hooker was able to capture only three games in two sets.

Mrs. Bickel, who has been the Canadian champion for seven consecutive years, showed unshakable nerve in her match with Mrs. F. H. Godfrey of Brookline, runner up in last year's tournament. It was Mrs. Bickel's net play that decided the match, as both players displayed accuracy from the back line. Mrs. Godfrey could not pass Mrs. Bickel at the net and the Canadian player's drives from mid-court were unreturnable. After taking the first set, 6-2, Mrs. Bickel took the second, 7-5, the games as well as the set going deuce throughout the play.

Mrs. Bickel's victory was not a great surprise to those who have watched her play in the present tournament and there are many who predict that the national title will pass to Canadian hands for the first time when Saturday's final is played. Miss Bancroft's skill is yet to be tested in the present tournament as she has conquered her opponents with seeming ease. Her set victory over Mrs. Marjorie Mallory last year and her play in this tournament have given her many supporters for tomorrow's final.

Semi-finals were scheduled for today in the national claycourt mixed doubles tournament. Three of the four women who reached the semi-finals in the singles made similar progress in the mixed doubles. Play was completed in the first and second rounds of this tournament yesterday, and the finals will be played tomorrow afternoon.

Play in the women's doubles was to begin this morning. There is a possibility that one or perhaps both of the contestants for the national title in singles will also be scheduled for play in two other final rounds tomorrow.

The summary:
WOMEN'S NATIONAL CLAYCOURT CHAMPIONSHIP
SINGLES—Semi-Final Round

Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, defeated Miss Helen Hooker, Niagara Falls, 6-1, 6-2.

Mrs. Harry Bickel, Toronto, defeated Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Brookline, 6-2, 7-5.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round
Miss Ruth King, Cleveland, and Henry Wick Jr., Cleveland, defeated Miss Katherine Gardner, Boston, and Robert Bradley, Toledo, 16-3, 8-4.

Mrs. H. Godfrey, Brookline, and R. D. Johnson, Pittsburgh, defeated Miss Dorothy Reisel, Buffalo, and Clifford Marsh, Buffalo, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Helen Hooker, Niagara Falls, and Kirk Reid, Cleveland, defeated Mrs. George Reisel, Buffalo, and Detroit, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Brenda Hedstrom, Buffalo, and Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, defeated Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Brookline, and Henry Wick Jr., Cleveland, 6-2, 7-5.

WOMEN'S EVENTS
ON TITLE CARD

New England Athletic Officials
Inaugurate New Departure

To further interest in athletic competition among the women of this section, the New England Association of Amateur Athletic Unions has decided to include a number of women's championships in the list of events to be run off at Franklin Field, Aug. 27.

This movement follows closely the organization's plan to promote athletics for women, so that the United States may be represented at the 1924 Olympic Games at Paris.

An appropriation of \$350 has been received from the National Amateur Athletic Union track and field committee to help defray the expenses of a team of athletes from New England to the national meet at Newark in September, and the local committee voted last night to appropriate a similar sum. It is therefore virtually assured that a team representative of the whole of New England will take part in these games, as all who win sectional championships will probably be sent.

On the same day she lowered Miss Blalby's former record for 100 meters by 9s., covering the distance in 1m. 24.1-5s. In accomplishing this she lowered her own record of 1m. 16s. for 100 yards by three-fifths of a second.

The four continuing her record-breaking streak, Miss Bauer not only lowered three records in competing in a 220-yard event against Miss Frances Clarke of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, and Miss Dorothy Donohue of the Women's Swimming Association, but in a 50-yard dash she lowered the record which she had established but three days before by a full second.

The three records established in the 220-yard swim were for the 200 meter, 200-yard and 220-yard events. Before starting today's contest, Miss Bauer announced that she would attempt to lower the men's world record for the distance. She failed by 6 1-5 seconds. The record of 32.2-5s. is held by Harold Kruger of Honolulu.

Miss Bauer will make her final appearance of the season on Saturday at an aquatic meet to be held at the Brighton Beach pool, when leading women swimmers of the metropolitan and Philadelphia districts will compete.

Miss Bauer to Try for
Two Other Records

Miss Bauer, the greatest backstroke swimmer of her sex, is all set for her last two attempts at record-breaking in the Brighton Beach open-air pool tomorrow afternoon. She will try for new universal standards at 100 and 150 yards. Immediately after the races Miss Bauer will return to her home in Chicago.

The 17-year-old mermaid of the Illinois Athletic Club is the present holder of the world's records at 100 and 150 yards. Her tank mark for the century is 1m. 16s., while that for the longer route is 1m. 59 3-5s. Miss Bauer during her short stay in the city has broken half a dozen world's records. The best girl swimmers in the east will compete against Miss Bauer.

GIANTS AND ST. LOUIS
WINNERS IN NATIONAL

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
New York 44 26 638
St. Louis 43 32 573
Brooklyn 40 35 582
Chicago 38 37 507
Cincinnati 35 37 488
Pittsburgh 34 42 412
Philadelphia 32 41 438
Boston 28 42 400

RESULTS THURSDAY
New York 10, Cleveland 3 (first game).
New York 11, Cleveland 3 (second game).
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis vs. Boston (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

YANKES MAKE USE OF BATS
NEW YORK, July 6.—The homecoming Yankees made their return to the Polo Grounds a glorious affair, winning both ends of the double-header with Cleveland by scores of 10 to 3 and 11 to 3. The results put Huggins' nine almost on level with the leading Browns, while Cleveland's margin over the seventh place club is now very slight.

In the second encounter New York knocked Lindsey out of the box in the sixth, and Schantz, a college recruit, made his big league debut by striking Ruth again on strikes. Meusel had a big day at bat with a home run, a triple, two doubles and two singles. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 5 2 0 4 3 10 15 1
Cleveland 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 11 3
Batteries—Bush and Hofmann; Malls, Bagby and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Malls. Umpires—Connolly and Chilli. Time—28m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 2 2 0 4 3 0 11 14 1
Cleveland 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 3 8 1
Batteries—Shawkey and Hofmann; Lindsey, Schantz and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Lindsey. Umpires—Chilli and Connolly. Time—2h. 10m.

WHITE SOX POUND BALL
PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Chicago secured 16 hits off Helmeck and Yarrison today, winning from Philadelphia, 9 to 5. Most had a perfect average, with four singles and a double in five times at bat, in addition to stealing a base. It was "Helmeck Day," the youthful pitcher being presented with a watch and other tokens by his Camden, N. J., friends. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 1 0 5 2 0 1 16 15 1
Philadelphia 1 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 5 7 0
Batteries—Schupp, Hodges, and Schalk; Helmeck, Yarrison and Perkins. Winning pitcher—Schupp. Losing pitcher—Helmeck. Umpires—Moriaty and Nallin. Time—2h. 4m.

HARVARD COACHING STAFF
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.,—With the exception of the rowing department, where a change is expected, Harvard will have the same athletic coaches next season, it was announced.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Atlanta 2, Nashville 1.
Memphis 4, Mobile 2.
Chattanooga 4, Birmingham 2.
Little Rock 6, New Orleans 5.

Miss Bauer Continues
to Break Records

Star Has Eight Marks to Her
Credit in Eastern Invasion

NEW YORK, July 6.—For the third time within a week Miss Sybil Bauer of the Illinois Athletic Club today smashed world's record marks when she defeated Miss Dorothy Donohue of the Women's Swimming Association of New York in a 440-yard swim at the Manhattan Beach lagoon.

The time was 8m. 38 3-5s., 11 2-5s., lower than the previous world's record established by her in 1921 in the Illinois Athletic Club meet.

In accomplishing this surprising feat Miss Bauer passed the 220-yard mark in 3m. 17 1-5s., breaking her own record of only two days' standing for the event.

Nine records, four of them established by herself, have gone down before the marvelous performance of the premier of woman backstroke swimmers of the world in her brief invasion of the east.

In defeating Miss Aileen Riggins of the Women's Swimming Association, New York, in a 50-yard backstroke contest at her first appearance here this season, on July 1, Miss Bauer clipped four-fifths of a second from the time set for the event by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey in Honolulu two years ago.

On the same day she lowered Miss Blalby's former record for 100 meters by 9s., covering the distance in 1m. 24.1-5s. In accomplishing this she lowered her own record of 1m. 16s. for 100 yards by three-fifths of a second.

The four continuing her record-breaking streak, Miss Bauer not only lowered three records in competing in a 220-yard event against Miss Frances Clarke of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, and Miss Dorothy Donohue of the Women's Swimming Association, but in a 50-yard dash she lowered the record which she had established but three days before by a full second.

The three records established in the 220-yard swim were for the 200 meter, 200-yard and 220-yard events. Before starting today's contest, Miss Bauer announced that she would attempt to lower the men's world record for the distance. She failed by 6 1-5 seconds. The record of 32.2-5s. is held by Harold Kruger of Honolulu.

Miss Bauer will make her final appearance of the season on Saturday at an aquatic meet to be held at the Brighton Beach pool, when leading women swimmers of the metropolitan and Philadelphia districts will compete.

Miss Bauer to Try for
Two Other Records

Miss Bauer, the greatest backstroke swimmer of her sex, is all set for her last two attempts at record-breaking in the Brighton Beach open-air pool tomorrow afternoon. She will try for new universal standards at 100 and 150 yards. Immediately after the races Miss Bauer will return to her home in Chicago.

The 17-year-old mermaid of the Illinois Athletic Club is the present holder of the world's records at 100 and 150 yards. Her tank mark for the century is 1m. 16s., while that for the longer route is 1m. 59 3-5s. Miss Bauer during her short stay in the city has broken half a dozen world's records. The best girl swimmers in the east will compete against Miss Bauer.

GIANTS AND ST. LOUIS
WINNERS IN NATIONAL

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
New York 44 26 638
St. Louis 43 32 573
Brooklyn 40 35 582
Chicago 38 37 507
Cincinnati 35 37 488
Pittsburgh 34 42 412
Philadelphia 32 41 438
Boston 28 42 400

RESULTS THURSDAY
New York 10, Cleveland 3 (first game).
New York 11, Cleveland 3 (second game).
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis vs. Boston (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

YANKES MAKE USE OF BATS
NEW YORK, July 6.—The homecoming Yankees made their return to the Polo Grounds a glorious affair, winning both ends of the double-header with Cleveland by scores of 10 to 3 and 11 to 3. The results put Huggins' nine almost on level with the leading Browns, while Cleveland's margin over the seventh place club is now very slight.

In the second encounter New York knocked Lindsey out of the box in the sixth, and Schantz, a college recruit, made his big league debut by striking Ruth again on strikes. Meusel had a big day at bat with a home run, a triple, two doubles and two singles. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 5 2 0 4 3 10 15 1
Cleveland 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 11 3
Batteries—Bush and Hofmann; Malls, Bagby and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Malls. Umpires—Connolly and Chilli. Time—28m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 2 2 0 4 3 0 11 14 1
Cleveland 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 3 8 1
Batteries—Shawkey and Hofmann; Lindsey, Schantz and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Lindsey. Umpires—Chilli and Connolly. Time—2h. 10m.

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TILDEN IS GIVEN
BATTLE BY BROWN

Shimizu, Garland, Westbrook
Left in Claycourt Play

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 7 (Special).—William Tilden Second of Philadelphia, Zensho Shimizu of Japan, Charles Garland of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Walter Westbrook of Detroit, Mich., play in the semi-final round of the national clay court tennis championship tournament this afternoon on the courts of the Woodstock Club. To remain in the running Tilden defeated Wray Brown of St. Louis, Mo., Shimizu won from Theodore Dwyer of St. Louis, Mo., Garland eliminated Fritz Bastian of Indianapolis, Ind., and Westbrook downed Arthur Hubbell of Chicago.

The finals of the junior tournament also will be played today with Leonard Reed of Pittsburgh, Pa., and George Lot of Chicago meeting.

Tilden faced his hardest competition in defeating Brown 6-4, 6-2. The St. Louis collegian took the offensive at the start of the match and repeatedly passed the champion with hard-hit strokes. Brown took the first game, scoring five points to Tilden's three. Tilden came back on the next contest, however, although he was forced to carry the game to deuce.

After the contest stood 4 all in the first set, Tilden rallied and took the next two games for the set victory.

Tilden's play in the second set was much improved over his early form. His service, which had been somewhat faulty in the opening set, became more accurate, and on several occasions he scored his speedy first service through. Although Brown fought hard as Tilden's lead increased he was unable to break through after the third game of the last set, and lost it, 6-2. The summary:

NATIONAL CLAY COURT TENNIS
CHAMPIONSHIP

Walter Westbrook, Detroit, defeated Arthur Hubbell, Chicago, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.
Zensho Shimizu, Japan, defeated Theodore Dwyer of St. Louis, Mo., 6-3, 6-2.
Charles Garland, Pittsburgh, defeated Fritz Bastian, Indianapolis, 6-0, 6-1.
William T. Tilden Second, Philadelphia, defeated W. D. Brown, St. Louis, 6-4, 6-2.

DOUBLES

Theodore Heurman and W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated Marks and Hallway, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.
Willie Fulton and Leonard Kelly, Cincinnati, defeated C. J. Worthen and Frambles, Columbus, 6-3, 6-2.
R. Gastien, Indianapolis, and Ralph Bunker, Indianapolis, defeated Bastian and Coffin, 6-2, 6-7, 6-1.

Parks and White defeated Buchanan and Hare, 6-2, 6-1.
John Hennessey, Indianapolis, and Walter Westbrook, Detroit, defeated McKay and Kipp, 13-11, 9-7.

Parks and White defeated Drewes and Jetties, 6-2, 6-1.
Fulton and Keith defeated Withrwin and Frambles, 6-3, 6-2.

Brown and Kammann defeated Carter 6-3, 6-2.
Eblers and Starbuck defeated Turner and Woods, W. O.
Brown and Kammann defeated Adous and Barr, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

SYRACUSE RIFLEMEN
WIN COLLEGE SHOOT

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 6.—Syracuse University riflemen won the intercollegiate shooting match on the training camp range here today, scoring 1709 out of a possible 1800 points.

Rutgers was second with 1650, 1659, University of Delaware third with 1655 and Cornell fourth with 1652. The team to represent the Plattsburg camp in the national rifle matches in Camp Perry, O., in September will be selected from among the high scorers in today's match.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

OUTLOOK FOR LENGLEN-MALLORY
TILT DEPENDS ON TODAY'S RESULT

U. S. Star Meets Mrs. Beamish, While French Champion Meets Mrs. Peacock, in Semi-final Round at Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 7 (By The Associated Press)—On the outcome of the matches to be played today in the lawn tennis tournament here depends the possibility of Mrs. F. I. Mallory, the United States champion, meeting Miss Suzanne Lenglen of France, world champion for the international title.

Miss Lenglen plays Mrs. Peacock, English star, in the second match on the center court, while Mrs. Mallory will meet Mrs. Beamish, another prominent English player, in the fourth match.

Interest in these contests is high over the prospect of seeing the American and French stars come together in the finals.

After the Lenglen-Peacock battle, J. L. Patterson and O. Anderson will appear. This latter match is expected to supply some of the best tennis of the day, as both Americans are stars.

Randolph Lycett of Great Britain, won his match in the first round, defeating J. B. Glibb, Great Britain, in straight sets, 8-6, 7-6, 6-3.

In the women's doubles yesterday Miss Suzanne Lenglen, France, and Miss Elizabeth Ann, United States, defeated Mrs. Wynn and Mrs. Welsh, England, 6-0, 6-0.

J. O. Anderson and Randolph Lycett, Australia, defeated E. Basker and J. Hillyard, England, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3 in the men's doubles.

F. R. Crawley, India, and Maj. J. G. Ritchie, England, defeated V. Cazale, England, and Lieut.-Col. H. Mayes, Canada, 6-3, 8-6, 6-3.

J. Brugnon and M. Du Pont, France, defeated J. Maloney and Flaquer, Spain, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

Apart from matches yesterday in which Lenglen was partnered with Patrick O'Hara Wood in the mixed doubles and S. Mallory and Miss Edith Sigourney met an English pair, the attraction of the day were much less than on previous days.

Mrs. Mallory and Miss Sigourney met defeat at the hands of Mrs. Lambhart Chamberlain and Mrs. Peacock, the score being 2-6, 1-6. The score, however, is regarded as hardly doing justice to the Americans who won many rallies and played a close but losing game.

The opponents were strong in driving and strong in tip-top form yesterday, seemingly playing better than ever. She'll meet Mrs. Peacock today in the semi-finals of the singles and on the form of the past three days, she could have an easy victory over the Englishwoman.

Yesterday, when she defeated Mrs. Peacock, she showed her superiority over the French champion. She'll meet Mrs. Peacock today in the semi-finals of the singles and on the form of the past three days, she could have an easy victory over the Englishwoman.

She repeated later in the ladies' doubles, when she defeated Mrs. Weston and Mrs. Welsh, 6-0, 6-1. Miss Ryan, who has opposed Miss Lenglen more than any one else, for they have been accustomed to meet in every final of the Riviera season, expressed the opinion that the Frenchwoman is playing in wonderful style.

Dryng Shortens the
Disces at Skokie

310 Ends Now Hoping for a
Tempering Rain

CHICAGO, July 7 (By The Associated Press)—Leading golfers of the world are in Chicago to compete next May in the national open championship at the Skokie Country Club, but for par scores; but now they are waiting for rain, as the fast fairways make par easy if the long drives don't skid into sand traps, as the dries make the going treacherous and the ultimate result too largely dependent on luck.

Scarcely a drop of rain has quenched the hot and splendid links for 40 days, and the fairways are as dry as the usual yards are on the baked fair. The lies are good, despite the heat, but on dogleg holes and those side slopes, it is difficult to roll the ball. The putting greases fine as a result of watering, those players who have been fortunate enough to keep the ball in the row way, have found such fine putting that par has been bettered several times. William Mehlhorn of Shreveport, La., has even shot the 65th link in 66, and yesterday three made the course in 68, while three took 69 as against the par of 72. The experienced scorer at first ordered the 66 to Leo Diegel of New Orleans, La., who, however, has covered 18 holes in 68.

J. MacDonald, one of the longest drives in the world, is said to have made drives on the fast fairways that the 400 yard mark, and it is to be seen how far he will be able to go when he begins practicing on Skokie links. Mitchell and G. Duncan have unleashed their golf at a near-by course already, and 74 and 72, respectively.

After J. M. Barnes of New York, past title holder, nor Walter C. By of Detroit, Mich., British open champion, have tried the Skokie links, may not do so before before the national play begins next Monday. There is an unusually fine field of

amateurs entered in the event, which now has 210 men listed to start, with a dozen more in prospect. Now that F. D. Oulmet has decided to play, all the crack amateurs of the country will be there, including Jesse F. Guilford of Boston, National champion, R. T. Jones, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., Southern champion, and Charles L. Evans, Jr., of Chicago, Western champion for the seventh time.

There is also a wide geographic representation; for, in addition to the two famous Britons, the Scotch champion, Aleck Armour, and the Australian titleholder, J. H. Kirkwood, there are a dozen players from the Pacific Coast, a score or more from the south and at least one from nearly every State in the Union.

If the sub-par scoring keeps up during the tournament, Hagen will have to shoot some remarkable golf to win the title for the third time and perform the unparalleled trick of taking both the British and the American titles in one year; for the Beau Brummel of the links is not so much noted for shooting rounds in the 60's, as he is for keeping close down to 70 all the time. J. M. Barnes in defending his laurels will have the same task, for he also is not of the flash variety.

But, according to several experienced professionals, and in spite of the startling scores thus far recorded, the prediction of Jock Hutchison is believed by them to be good: Give me four 72's and I'll sit in the clubhouse and win from those who play.

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French Champion Woman Tennis Marvel



Miss Suzanne Lenglen

Origin of Point
System in Tennis

Method of Counting by 15's
Dates Back to French Monarchy

Endless discussion has been given as to the origin of the system of scoring in tennis, and one of the newest points of view, as well as one of the most plausible, has been advanced by A. E. Crawley, the English expert. Immortal custom has made tennis players say "30-15" when they mean that the points are 2-1, and Mr. Crawley says that it all goes back to the sexagesimal system of arithmetic in use in the Middle Ages, when tennis began as the "sport of kings" in the courtyards of medieval castles.

Modern court tennis is the most direct descendant of that ancient sport, which consisted of hitting the ball against a wall. In the system of counting used at the time the number 60 and fractions of it were employed instead of the modern decimals. The old method survives in degrees, minutes and seconds of the clock. The unit was not one but 60, the best of all units because divisible by more numbers than any other.

This 60 system was largely used in French college between Roman times and the sixteenth century and was practically universal from 1200 to 1400, during which time tennis was invented. The game was frequently played for a wager and payment involved the crown as the most convenient coin. The crown was divisible into four quarters—15, 30, 45 and 60 sous.

"It is known," Mr. Crawley writes, "that in tennis 40 was originally 45 (it is still in French 'real' tennis) and game was 60, not 50 as our referees have it. It is known that tennis was played originally not in sets, but in one game of four strokes up (one could play best of many games as one pleased). It is known that it was always played for a stake. The most convenient unit for a stake would be the crown of 60 sous. Instead of counting 1, 2, 3, 4, they counted each stroke by its value as a quarter of a crown, viz.: 15, 30, 45, 60—a very natural way of counting after all, for you know exactly what you had won; not 1 point, 2 points, and so forth, but 15 sous, 30 sous, 45 sous, 60 sous."



Pittsburgh's skidding course continues, and the fact that the team is stacked up against the New York Giants will not tend to check its downward slant. Just like the Braves when playing Philadelphia, Pittsburgh is beaten to all intents and purposes as soon as it takes the field against McGraw's band.

Double-headers at Fenway Park this afternoon and tomorrow will tax to the limit the pitching staffs of Hugh Duffy and Lee Fohl. There is a possibility of a twin bill Monday also, but this will not be decided upon until later.

The initial round of the Boston Twilight League season has resulted in North Cambridge Council, K. of C., winning first place. A victory over Dorchester Town Team last night, 3 to 2, made that certain.

George Ruth's fourteenth home-run came in the third inning of the first game of yesterday's New York-Cleveland double-header. Late in the second game a recruit pitcher struck Ruth out on successive appearances at the plate, but the damage was done for the day.

BIG CLAIM SETTLEMENT
WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Philadelphia and Reading road has paid the United States Director-General of Railroads \$5,000,000 in settlement of claims.

FRENCH AMATEUR
TITLE GOES TO
SCOTT OF DEVON

LE TOURQUET, France, July 6.—An English golfer, the Hon. Michael Scott of the Royal North Devon Club, captured the French amateur title of 1922 here today by winning his final match, 6 and 4.

Scott's last opponent, the runner-up, was also a Britisher, Bernard Drew of Stoke Pogis, competition from across the channel having been too strong to allow of successful competition to this stage by the natives of the Republic.

The new champion is well known in the first rank among the British amateurs and his winning of the title is considered no fluke, even with so sterling a field taking part in the tournament.

PENNSYLVANIA GOLF
IS WON WITH TWO 69'S

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—Emil Loeffler's score of 138, representing two circuits of the Allegheny Country Club golf course in 69, today won the Pennsylvania open title. Eugene Sarazen and Emmett French, the favorites preceding the play, finished third and fourth, respectively.

The win by the Oakmont Country Club greenskeeper in the record figure of six under par, is considered one of the greatest dark horse acts in the state golf in years. Scores for the stipulated 36-hole test follow:

Emil Loeffler, Oakmont.....	69	69	138
David McKay, Field Club.....	72	71	143
Eugene Sarazen, Highland.....	74	71	145
Emmett French, Youngstown.....	73	72	145
Edward Towns, Shannopin.....	73	73	146
C. H. Rowe, Oakmont.....	73	74	147
Capt. Clarke, Huntington, W. Va.....	75	72	147
Frederick Baron, Montour.....	76	72	148
R. A. Lynde, Stanton Heights.....	76	72	148
W. B. Crookston, Stanton Heights.....	79	72	151
R. O. Long, Stanton Heights.....	72	79	151
Peter Walsh, Nemacolon.....	74	77	151
John Graham, Stanton Heights.....	77	75	152
Greer McIlwain, Field Club.....	78	74	152
John Sawyer, Torresdale.....	73	79	152

*Amateurs

MARBLES CHAMPION
WINS SILVER CUP
AS 3000 APPLAUD

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 6.—Playing before a gallery of 3000 in Pershing Field today, Buster Rech of Jersey City, who claims to be the world's champion marble player, successfully defended his title against Jacob Goldberg of Newark.

One of the two contests was said to be the longest on record. It lasted 1h. 13m. and required 352 shots by the champion to 356 by the contender. Rech was awarded a championship cup of silver, 18 inches high, in ceremonies after today's games.

MISS GILLEAUDEAU
RETAINS HER TITLE

STAMFORD, Conn., July 6.—Miss Helen Gilletteau of Mamaroneck, N. Y., successfully defended her Connecticut women's tennis singles championship today, defeating Miss Lillian Scharman of Brooklyn, 6-2, 7-5.

Both players remained in the back court throughout the greater part of the match. Miss Gilletteau played careful tennis, depending on her placement shots for points. She put considerable force into her drives and kept the ball falling near the baseline. She kept Miss Scharman racing from one side of the court to the other. Miss Scharman played exactly the same style of game and she was bested at it.

MACHINISTS' UNION WOULD KEEP
GOVERNMENT ARSENALS BUSIER

Lays Before Congress Plan to Utilize to Full Capacity Federal Plants Now Partly or Wholly Idle

Special from Monitor Bureau.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A plan to abolish unemployment among civilian employees of the Government, to stabilize production in federal plants and to save approximately \$100,000,000 a year, has been laid before Congress by the International Association of Machinists.

This plan proposes the utilization of government arsenals and navy yards to manufacture supplies and materials now bought by the government at an annual cost of \$300,000,000. Federal plants would be able to bid against private contractors for orders, thus insuring taxpayers the benefit of the lowest possible price. Under the proposed plan, these government plants, most of which now are idle, would not be restricted to the manufacture of war materials.

Valuable Plants Are Idle
Government plants valued at \$850,000,000 are now practically idle. The cost of maintaining them in idleness is estimated at \$75,000,000 a year. The Machinists' Union figures that by keeping these plants constantly in operation, all waste would be eliminated and a large saving consequently effected.

Details of this plan are incorporated in the report of a six months' study of the government's manufacturing facilities and the opportunities for their economical use, made by the Labor Bureau, Inc., and said to have been the most exhaustive engineering study ever sponsored by an American labor organization. Otto S. Beyer, Jr., in charge of the survey, was in the engineering service of the Army Ordnance Department during the World War, and his experience gave him knowledge of practical value in figuring out how the government's manufacturing facilities might be utilized to the best advantage.

The government, since 1919 has found itself with large and valuable plants on its hands, for which it had little work. It also has been necessary to lay off large numbers of highly skilled mechanics.

Investigation Was Made

It was this fact which first aroused the active interest of the Machinists' Union and led finally to an investigation to determine if it was not possible for the government to make not only all war materials required, but also all peace-time products used by the various federal departments.

The union had no intention of advocating this policy if it would mean an added expense to the taxpayer, so engineering advice was sought, to find out if the plan was practicable. Mr. Beyer, in his report, expresses the belief that not only would the government plants have little difficulty in underbidding their competitors, but

that the people would be saved large sums as well.

These government concerns must be maintained in existence as an insurance against potential war, the report states, and they accumulate overhead and other charges which will amount annually to from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000. For this, the taxpayers receive no return whatever, and in the actual event of war the managements would be confronted with the problem of reassembling and training new forces and putting the plants in working order again. It is pointed out that the only way to avoid such a situation is to find useful work which would keep the idle shops busy all the time.

Complete Inventory Taken

Many pages of the Beyer report are taken up with a detailed inventory of the equipment, personnel and output of the government shops, which shows a surprisingly wide range of products is turned out, including steel and foundry articles, wood products, clothing of all sorts, paints and varnishes, chemicals and machinery of all kinds. It was found that only about half the requirements of the Navy Department are made in government shops, and the War Department also could utilize the plants to a far greater extent than has been its custom in the past.

The Post Office Department also could use a wide variety of potential government products—automobile trucks, mail boxes, sheet mail sacks and carriers' satchels. So, the report says, could other federal departments. Altogether, there are ordinary routine requirements amounting to nearly \$265,000,000 which could be filled by government shops. This would give them nearly three times as much work as they now have, and would keep them constantly occupied, the report states.

At the annual meeting of the association the following officers were elected: Patron, E. T. Lightbourne, Toronto; honorary president, F. J. Rowland, Toronto; president, W. A. McCutcheon, Hamilton; vice-presidents, R. M. Leach, Toronto, and J. T. Fairburn, Grimsby; secretary and treasurer, George M. Beggs, Toronto. After some discussion it was decided to continue the annual tournament at Niagara the opinion being almost unanimous against a change of venue.

BY ENDS

Caseless... 23020003300000-17
Salsbury... 001010110001111-9

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

RAILS REACT AFTER BRISK RISE TODAY

Coppers, Domestic Oils and Some
Industrials Are Strong in
Stock Market

Rails gave promise at the active opening of today's New York stock market of adding very substantially to yesterday's broad upward movement. Initial prices showed gains running from fractions to a full point for the leading coals and several of the grangers and trans-continental.

Steels, equipments, coppers and chemicals also displayed marked strength under lead of Iron Products, Bethlehem Steel, American Smelting, Utah Copper and American Lead. Oils resumed their irregular course on the further heaviness of Mexican Petroleum, which reacted 1 1/2 points. Domestic issues, however, showed firmness.

Continuance of disturbing conditions abroad was reflected in yet another new low record for German marks. Trading broadened during the morning, dealings for that period having been the largest of the week. In spite of realizing sales, there were many additions to the higher movement of rails. Exceptions in this group, however, included Union Pacific and Canadian Pacific, both forfeiting part of yesterday's advance.

Baldwin, General Electric, American Woolen, Pullman, International Paper, U. S. Rubber, Allied Chemical and United Fruit were among the popular shares to register gains of 1 to 1 1/2 points. U. S. Steel hung around yesterday's final price, but independents, notably Gulf States, Vanadium, Colorado Fuel, Midvale and Lackawanna, were firm to strong.

Weakness in the Mexican oils, Mexican Petroleum falling 5 1/2, and the Pan-American issues 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 points, caused the market to waver for a time, with Baldwin and Crucible Steel relapsing sharply. A later rapid climb in Studebaker to 133, the highest level in several years, caused renewed buying throughout and the list began to move upward again at a rapid pace.

Standard Oil of California advanced 4 points and California Petroleum, Stromberg Carborundum, United Fruit, Famous Players, American Ice, Allis Chalmers and a number of low-priced railroads displayed aggressive strength.

Call money opened and renewed at 4 1/2 per cent.

Bonds Also Strong

Today's very active bond market reflected the further strength of stocks, most issues other than the foreign group scoring gains.

Liberty 4 1/2 made a new high at 100.30, but others of that division reacted slightly from yesterday's final prices.

Mexican 4 1/2 forfeited a large fraction and United Kingdoms of 1937 and French 7 1/2 eased on the further heaviness of foreign exchange.

Gains of 1 to 1 1/2 points were registered by Colorado and Southern refunding 4 1/2, Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4 1/2, Erie General 4 1/2, Detroit United Railways 4 1/2 and Consolidated Gas 7 1/2.

Moderate advances marked the buying of St. Paul refunding and general 4 1/2, New York Central 6 1/2, St. Louis and San Francisco adjustment and income 6 1/2, American Smelting 6 1/2, and Cerro de Pasco 8 1/2.

Trading in the fine hour did not show the same evidence of market buying that characterized the market earlier in the day. Some of the issues, however, continued their upward trend, notably Studebaker, while coppers, domestic oil and the leather strengthened. Investment rails eased off under profit taking. The closing was irregular.

Total sales were 943,500 shares compared with 862,000 yesterday and 622,500 Wednesday.

BOSTON CURB

Alpha Mine	High	Low	Last
Bagdad Silver	17	17	17
Bay State Gas	17	17	17
Belmont	17	17	17
Big Ledge	18	18	18
Boston City	16	16	16
Boston Mont	16	16	16
Boston Wyo	85	85	85
Calaveras	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Chief Con. Min.	50	49	49
Cons Copper Mines	50	49	49
Cortez Silver	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Crystal Cop	90	87	87
Daddy	76	76	76
Deer Creek	3	3	3
Eureka	32	30	30
Lead Lead	59	54	54
Lead Sugar	73	73	73
Imperial	73	73	73
Livingston	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Mutual	22	22	22
Ruby Cons	46	44	44
So States	11	10	10
Shea	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
United Verde Ext	28	28	28
Verde Mines	33	31	31
Verde Cent	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Boston)

July	Open	High	Low	Close
July	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Oct	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Dec	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Jan	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Feb	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Mar	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Apr	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
May	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
June	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Boston)

July	Open	High	Low	Close
July	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Oct	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Dec	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Jan	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Feb	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Mar	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Apr	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
May	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
June	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Boston)

July	Open	High	Low	Close
July	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Oct	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Dec	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Jan	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Feb	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Mar	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Apr	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
May	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
June	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Boston)

July	Open	High	Low	Close
July	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Oct	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Dec	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Jan	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Feb	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Mar	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Apr	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
May	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
June	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65

July	Open	High	Low	Close
July	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Oct	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Dec	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Jan	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Feb	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Mar	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Apr	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
May	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
June	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65

July	Open	High	Low	Close
July	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Oct	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Dec	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Jan	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Feb	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Mar	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Apr	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
May	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
June	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65

July	Open	High	Low	Close
July	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Oct	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Dec	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Jan	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Feb	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Mar	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Apr	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
May	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
June	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65

July	Open	High	Low	Close
July	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Oct	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Dec	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Jan	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Feb	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Mar	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
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May	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
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July	Open	High	Low	Close
July	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Oct	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Dec	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
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June	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65

July	Open	High	Low	Close
July	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Oct	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Dec	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Jan	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Feb	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Mar	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Apr	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
May	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
June	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65

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Dec	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Jan	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Feb	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Mar	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Apr	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
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July	Open	High	Low	Close
July	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Oct	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
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Feb	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Mar	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Apr	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
May	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
June	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65

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Dec	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Jan	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Feb	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Mar	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Apr	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
May	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
June	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65

July	Open	High	Low	Close
July	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Oct	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Dec	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Jan	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Feb	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Mar	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Apr	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
May	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
June	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65

July	Open	High	Low	Close
July	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Oct	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Dec	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Jan	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Feb	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Mar	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Apr	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
May	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
June	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65

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July	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Oct	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Dec	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Jan	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Feb	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Mar	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Apr	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
May	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
June	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65

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Dec	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Jan	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Feb	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Mar	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
Apr	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
May	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65
June	22.27	22.73	22.27	22.65

m Sugar.....	80%	80%	80	80%	80
m Steel Fdys..	36%	36%	36%	3-3%	36
m St Fnf.....	99%	99%	99%	99%	

JUNE FINANCING
IS MUCH LARGER
THAN YEAR AGOIndustrial Corporations Lead
With Public Utilities Next
—Peak in 1920

Corporate financing in June, though much less than in May, 1922, was greatly in excess of June last year. Bonds, notes and stock issued by all classes of corporations in June totaled \$354,355,940, compared with \$417,918,800 in May and \$124,747,360 in June, 1921.

Corporation issues in the first six months of 1922 totaled \$1,732,287,490, compared with \$1,563,161,460 for the corresponding period of 1921. The peak was reached in the first six months of 1920 with \$2,117,066,470. Of new issues in June, 16.5 per cent represented new money used in retiring outstanding securities.

Decline in Interest Rates

A feature of June financing was the gradual decline in interest rates. Though a few issues carried 8 per cent coupons, more were put out at 5 per cent and 6 per cent than for several years. There was also an absence of unusually large loans. New York Central's \$27,645,000 5 per cent note issue was the most important. The most interesting development was the large corporation subscription of New York Telephone Company \$25,000,000 6 1/2 per cent preferred stock, floated without a banking syndicate. The company made special effort to place the stock among employees and clients.

Industrial corporations led in financing with \$149,385,140, of which \$101,487,700 was in bonds. Public utility financing was comparatively heavy. Among important items were Tennessee Electric Power \$12,500,000 6 per cent bonds, Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power of Baltimore \$10,000,000 6 per cent bonds and Cincinnati Gas & Electric \$6,000,000 5 1/2 per cent bonds.

Summary of Issues

Amounts of bonds, notes and stock issued by railroad, industrial and public utility corporations in June and also amounts with the totals for each class of corporation and for each class of security, follow:

June	Bonds	Notes	Stock
Railroad	\$26,290,000	\$89,974,600	
Industrial	101,487,700	8,112,000	\$39,693,440
Pub. util.	408,375,200	20,900,000	182,857,050
Total	\$159,252,900	\$118,986,600	\$354,355,940

Approximately \$58,467,000 out of the total of \$354,355,940, equal to 16.5 per cent, was for the purpose of retiring maturing securities. This compares with \$66,789,000, or 16 per cent in May and \$177,430,000, or 13.7 per cent in June, 1921.

PROGRESS OF THE
ROYAL DUTCH CO.Satisfactory Output—New Fuel
May Revolutionize Market

THE HAGUE, June 23 (Special Correspondence)—The annual report of the "Royal Dutch Oil Company" with an authorized capital of 600,000,000 guilders, of which 351,500,000 guilders are already subscribed, is always awaited with keen interest in this country, because at least half of its shares are supposed to be held by Hollanders.

The fact that this company with its world-wide ramifications could earn in 1921 104,000,000 of guilders and propose a dividend of 31 per cent (last year the dividend was 40 per cent) is certainly gratifying.

The report does not make any statement regarding the future of the company but it emphasizes its sound internal condition and the increasing production of two of its most important oil fields in Mexico and the United States. Another factor of importance is the more frequent use of oil on ships, notwithstanding the decreases in the price of coal.

Satisfaction is expressed as to the decision of the Dutch Parliament regarding the Djambi oil fields which will be worked by the Royal Dutch Interests in co-operation with the Netherlands. Last year the company discovered rich oil fields in the United States and accordingly entered into partnership there with the Union Oil Company of Delaware. The output in the United States has been doubled, and it is reported that the production of the "Corona" in Mexico, the Royal Dutch's subsidiary in that country, was triple that of 1920.

In regard to the Russian fields, notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, no separate agreements with the Soviets were made.

The report gives an interesting statement regarding the International Bergin Company, founded at The Hague in 1921, the Royal Dutch Company holding one half of that company's capital. It possesses a number of German patents in connection with the changing of coal and hydrocarbon into motor fuel by adding hydrogen under high pressure. At present the operations of this company are not very far advanced, but the results obtained on a small scale, may be economically and generally applied a revolution in the use of fuel may be the result. The tank fleet of the Royal Dutch which was increased in 1921 by 100,000 tons, was successfully employed during the greater part of the year.

FORD MOTOR'S ACTIVITIES

DETROIT, July 7.—The Ford River Rouge plant broke all previous production records in May, turning out 15,542 sedan bodies and 52,556 phantom bodies, a total of 68,128. The June output was at the rate of 900 sedan and 2400 touring car bodies a day, forecasting the total output for the month of July in excess of 70,000.

BOSTON STOCKS

Open	High	Low	July 7	July 6
Ashmead	101	101	101	101
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20

Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20

Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
Algonquin	20	20	20	20
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PROSPERITY IS
MORE VIVID IN
BUSINESS LINESReturns Display Greater Activity
in May—Warning Against
Over-Extension

WASHINGTON, July 7.—"Business again presents the picture of prosperity," says the United States Department of Commerce in a survey of conditions in May issued yesterday. Returns from all over the country indicate greater activity in May than in April, and out of 42 production movements reported, 33 showed an increase, while prices advanced more in May than in any month for more than two years.

Over-Extension Warning

A note of caution is made against excesses. "In the past," says the department, "it has been the excesses of prosperity that have been responsible for the depth of the depression that followed. The present is no time to discard the caution that the recent period of depression has taught. Prices on the average have not fallen below 40 per cent over the pre-war level. They are now nearly 60 per cent above that level. No one knows at what level prices will finally be stabilized, but it is believed that care should be used in placing large forward orders for raw materials at prices much above the present level."

It is reported that the coal strike has so far caused little inconvenience, but the huge industrial stocks are rapidly declining. This should continue much longer, the department says there will be transportation difficulties which may prevent a steady flow of coal to industrial establishments even after mining is resumed. Labor difficulties on the railroads would still further complicate this situation.

On the other hand, says the statement, "fundamental conditions in this country are for the most part favorable. The agricultural situation is particularly good. The construction industry is having the biggest boom ever known, and this carries with it a large number of contributory industries. Employment has reached a point where security of men is reported at some points. The financial situation is favorable, with abundance of money available at low rates of interest. So far there is no evidence that this is being used for inflation purposes. With due care in the exercise of business judgment the period of prosperity can be extended without the corresponding excesses so evident in 1919 and in the early part of 1920."

Situation in Various Lines

"Receipts of wool in Boston during May showed a seasonal increase in the domestic product, while receipts of foreign wool were approximately equal to those in April. Total receipts were 40,972,000 pounds. There was an increase in activity of most woolen machinery, compared with the preceding month.

The activity of cotton spindles over the low point reached in April was greater, but it is still below that of the closing months of last year. Exports of cotton cloth amounted to 60,448,000 square yards in May, compared with 51,615,000 square yards in April. This is the largest amount recorded for any month since last October, and is nearly double the amount exported in January. Imports of silk increased in May, as did those of hosiery and fiber. The production of knit underwear declined slightly from the April figures, but there was a large increase in new orders received.

"Both exports and imports of iron and steel showed moderate increases in May. Exports totaled 188,000 tons, being the highest since March, 1921. Production of sheet steel showed an increase, although sales and unfilled orders fell off, compared with April. Copper production took another big jump, with a total of 88,714,000 pounds, the largest for any month since 1920, and four times the production recorded six months ago. The exports of both copper and tin were less than a month ago.

Petroleum and Lumber—"The May production of petroleum amounted to 2,000,000 barrels, only slightly less than the record attained in March. Consumption at 49,572,000 barrels, also showed a marked increase. Imports reached a new record of 14,018,000 barrels. The result was a further increase in the stocks held by pipe-line and tank-farms, with a total of 245,000,000 barrels, which is nearly 10,000,000 barrels greater than the previous record made last March.

"All of the industries associated with building and construction showed a marked increase in output during May. The lumber industry as a whole is now operating at practically 100 per cent normal. The production of southern pine in May amounted to 47,789,000 board feet, an increase of 80,000,000 board feet over April."

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN NATIONAL

Fourth week June	1922	Decrease
From Jan. 1	\$1,645,517	\$11,430
From Jan. 1	\$1,645,517	\$11,430
From Jan. 1	\$1,645,517	\$11,430
From Jan. 1	\$1,645,517	\$11,430
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From Jan. 1	\$1,645,517	\$11,430
From Jan. 1	\$1,645,517	\$11,430

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

May	1922	1921
From Jan. 1	\$1,131	\$1,131
From Jan. 1	\$1,131	\$1,131
From Jan. 1	\$1,131	\$1,131
From Jan. 1	\$1,131	\$1,131
From Jan. 1	\$1,131	\$1,131
From Jan. 1	\$1,131	\$1,131
From Jan. 1	\$1,131	\$1,131
From Jan. 1	\$1,131	\$1,131
From Jan. 1	\$1,131	\$1,131
From Jan. 1	\$1,131	\$1,131

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—The State Securities Commission approved 25 preferred stock issues for realty companies in the last six months, totaling \$5,120,000, compared with 26 issues totaling \$6,120,000 in all of 1921. In realty bonds the commission has approved \$1,289,000 this year, compared with \$3,354,000 in all of 1921.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7.—Importers in Boston and every other large city in the United States will be interested in a ruling of general application just handed down here by the Board of United States General Appraisers in which it is held that the Government is not liable or responsible in the way of refunding customs duties on imported goods stolen during transportation on the railroads. This decision dismisses a suit brought against the Government by the International Fur-trading Company of Chicago, in which the importers sought to recover duties assessed and paid on certain beaded bags alleged to have been stolen while the goods were en route from New York to Chicago. Judge Adamson wrote the opinion.

E. Butterworth & Co., Inc., of Boston, win in another decision by the customs board reducing the duty on imported second-hand jute woven fabrics made from Australian wool sacks. Duty was assessed at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 284 of the tariff act of 1913. The general appraisers find that the rate should have been only 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 384, as waste not specially provided for.

Rice & Fielding, also of Boston, lose before the customs board a decision affirming the collector's assessment at 18 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 287, tariff act of 1913, and 45 cents per pound, under paragraph 19 of the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921, on imported wool yarn. The importers objected to payment of the duty under the emergency law but failed to support their claim with adequate evidence when the case was called for trial, the general appraisers conclude.

In other decisions rendered by the general appraisers it is held that rug, chenille Axminster, imported by J. T. Gavin & Co., should have been assessed at 35, rather than 50 per cent ad valorem; that toy lace figured imported by the F. P. Dow Company of Seattle, should have been assessed at 35, rather than 60 per cent ad valorem; that cylinder glass, unpolished, imported by Lee Pepper & Sons, should have been assessed at 1 1/2, rather than 2 cents per pound; that galathea bracelets imported by R. H. Macy & Co., should have been assessed at 15, rather than 60 per cent ad valorem; that plain woven flax fabrics, imported by the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company of Pittsburgh, should have been assessed at 30, rather than 35 per cent ad valorem, and that artificial silk, imported by R. H. Macy & Co., should have been assessed at 35, rather than 60 per cent ad valorem, respectively, under paragraph 319, tariff act of 1913.

Exports of cotton cloth amounted to 60,448,000 square yards in May, compared with 51,615,000 square yards in April. This is the largest amount recorded for any month since last October, and is nearly double the amount exported in January. Imports of silk increased in May, as did those of hosiery and fiber. The production of knit underwear declined slightly from the April figures, but there was a large increase in new orders received.

"Both exports and imports of iron and steel showed moderate increases in May. Exports totaled 188,000 tons, being the highest since March, 1921. Production of sheet steel showed an increase, although sales and unfilled orders fell off, compared with April. Copper production took another big jump, with a total of 88,714,000 pounds, the largest for any month since 1920, and four times the production recorded six months ago. The exports of both copper and tin were less than a month ago.

EXPORTERS NOW

WATCH CREDITS

Experiences With Foreigners

Have Taught Caution

WASHINGTON, July 3 (Special)—American exporters have profited from boom-time careless credit-giving to foreign firms, and are now more carefully scrutinizing applications of overseas concerns for loans, according to A. J. Wolfe, chief of the Division of Commercial Laws, in the United States Department of Commerce.

"Evidence is multiplying that American manufacturers and exporters," he said today, "have benefited by the expensive lessons of 1919-21 in the promiscuous granting of credit favors abroad. Greater discrimination is being practiced and yet liberal treatment is being extended where deserved."

"A scrutiny of several scores of overdue accounts submitted to me for advice and assistance shows a remarkably small proportion originating in 1922. The credit man is now concerned with clearing up the wreckage of past inexperience and his credit structure of 1922 is built on better foundations."

"The improvement in collections is noted not as a general improvement in financial and economic conditions throughout the world, but entirely independent of economic features, merely as the result and effect of greater experience and care exercised by credit men. Detailed recent reports from Latin-American markets indicate a startling change in the treatment extended to the weak and unreliable customers to whom credit used to be given in the past by inexperienced exporters. These small traders were refused credit by resident importers, but had no trouble in beguiling American exporters to grant them credit favors."

"The result was that while things were running smoothly and business was very good these buyers kept up payments fairly promptly but when business became poor and stocks began to deteriorate in value, while the exchange kept going up, they adopted the natural expedient of shutting down on their payments to the immense aggregate financial loss of American shippers. Such was the toll of experience."

"There has also been a noticeable falling off in disputes due to insincere and baseless fault finding with regard to quality of shipments and the demand for extortionate concessions."

Public Utility Earnings

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC

Public Utility Earnings		
LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC		
	1922	1921
.....	\$204,510	\$220,821

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

RISE IN RAIL AVERAGE SEEMS SIGNIFICANT

Considered Interpretation by Financial Interests of Strike Collapse

At a time when labor conditions in the railroad field are as unfavorable as have been experienced for a very long time, it is singular and perhaps significant that the average price of 20 railroad stocks should reach the highest point since 1919. It would appear that as usual the stock market has been a good barometer and that the rise in the rails at a time when so many railroad employees have gone on strike is the interpretation by the financial community of an early collapse of the strike.

While the coal strike has injured some roads, particularly the carriers of anthracite coal, earnings of the majority of the railroads continue to expand in a particularly pleasing fashion. This expansion in earnings is finding reflection in advancing quotations for the rails as measured by the averages. Yesterday an average of 74.15 was reached by 20 representative rails, the highest since May 27, 1919. Compared with the low for this year the advance is 12.82, and 18.57 from the bottom reached in 1921. While most of the leading railroad stocks are somewhat below the highest prices established this year, several have made sharp gains and are directly responsible for the averages running to a new high for 1922. Louisville & Nashville by its appreciation yesterday of 12 points has been an important factor behind the advance in the averages. Earnings this year indicate close to three times the dividend now being paid. From the low of 108 as compared with the high Thursday, Louisville & Nashville has advanced 28 1/2, while Atlantic Coast Line is a close second with 28 1/4. Other noticeable gains are Canadian Pacific with 24 1/2, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 22 1/2, New York Central 24 1/2, and Union Pacific 19 1/2.

Following are the low prices for 1922 as compared with the high yesterday and the advance of most of the leading railroad stocks:

	Low	High	Adv.
Atlantic Coast Line	91 1/2	117 1/2	26
Baltimore & Ohio	33 1/2	51 1/2	18
Canadian Pacific	119 1/4	143 1/4	24
Chesapeake & Ohio	54	68	14
Chicago & North Western	59	77 1/2	18 1/2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	30 1/2	44 1/2	14
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	108 1/2	124 1/2	16
Del., Lack. & Western	120 1/2	139 1/2	19
Erie	7	16 1/2	9 1/2
Erie 1st pfd.	11 1/2	24 1/2	13
Great Northern	70 1/2	81 1/2	11
Illinois Central	97 1/2	108 1/2	11
Lehigh Valley	56 1/2	63 1/2	7
Louisville & Nashville	108 1/2	124 1/2	16
Missouri Pacific	16	22 1/2	6 1/2
New York Central	124 1/2	139 1/2	15
New Haven	12 1/2	21 1/2	9
Norfolk & Western	9 1/2	11 1/2	2
Norfolk Southern	7 1/2	10 1/2	3
Pennsylvania	33 1/2	41 1/2	8
Pere Marquette	33 1/2	41 1/2	8
Reading	7 1/2	10 1/2	3
St. Louis & San Fran.	20 1/2	29 1/2	9
St. Louis Southwestern	20 1/2	29 1/2	9
Southern Railway	7 1/2	10 1/2	3
Southern Railway	17 1/2	25 1/2	8
Texas & Pacific	24	29 1/2	5 1/2
Union Pacific	125	144 1/2	19 1/2
Union Pacific	125	144 1/2	19 1/2

LONDON STOCK MARKET SHOWS SOME WEAKNESS

LONDON, July 7.—In anticipation of tomorrow's usual holiday and the fortnightly settlement, securities on the stock exchange here were irregular but generally weak.

Oil shares were quiet and flabby. Royal Dutch was 37 1/2 ex-dividend. Shell Transport 41 1/2 and Mexican Eagle 33 1/2.

There was a moderate degree of cheerfulness in the industrial department. Hudson Bay was 6 1/2-16. Further recessions in the crude article had an unfavorable effect on rubber issues. Support being slight, the gilt-edged division drooped.

French loans were flat because of additional weakness in the franc. Home rails were quiet, with realizing in evidence. Dollar descriptions were dull and unaltered.

Argentine rails were firm but inactive. Renewed efforts for continental account caused fresh weakness in Kafirs but losses were not extensive.

Consols for money were 57 1/2, Grand Trunk 1 1/2, De Beers 1 1/2, Rand Mines 2 1/2. Money 1 1/2 per cent. Discount rate, short bills, 2 1/2 per cent; three months' bills 2 1/2 per cent.

COPPER DIVIDEND RECORD BETTER

There was an encouraging increase in copper share dividends received during the first half of the year, namely a total of \$7,749,243, compared with \$4,963,716 for the similar period in 1921.

Dividends paid in the first half-year, compared with last year, are represented by this table:

	1921	1922
Phelps Dodge	\$1,000,000	\$300,000
Utah	1,624,490	2,436,600
Miami	747,144	747,144
Cal & Ariz.	617,412	617,412
United Y. Ex.	526,000	268,000
Copper Range	385,197	—
Champion	600,000	—
Mohawk	100,000	—
New Cornelia	600,000	—
Mother Lode	1,250,000	—
Total	\$7,749,243	\$4,963,716

JAPANESE BONDS AVAILABLE
Sutro Bros. & Company of New York, are offering a block of Imperial Japanese Government 4 1/2 per cent loan bonds, including those of the first series, due Feb. 15, 1925, and those of the second series, due July 10, 1925, at the present market to yield about 6 1/2 per cent to maturity. Principal and interest are payable in New York at the fixed rate of exchange of \$4.87 per pound sterling. There are outstanding \$17,835,400 of the first series of an original issue of \$20,000,000; and \$18,125,000 of the second series of an original issue of \$20,000,000.

EFFECT OF BANK RATE ON BONDS

Libertys Sell Higher Due to Lower Money Market

NEW YORK, July 5.—All Liberty bonds continue strong, though call money advanced from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent toward the close of last month. It was generally expected that Liberty bonds would sell higher, but not on a rising call money market.

The explanation is to be found in the Federal Reserve rate. On June 22 the New York Federal Reserve Bank reduced its rediscount rate from 4 1/2 to 4 per cent. As quotations for all active issues were at about par, the yield on all issues except the tax-exempt 3 1/2s was approximately 4 1/2 per cent. Reduction in the rediscount rate therefore made it possible for member banks to buy 4 1/2 per cent bonds with borrowed money, which cost 4 per cent. A direct profit of 0.25 per cent was therefore presented, with a probable speculative profit.

Member banks in this district took advantage of this opportunity and increased loans on government obligations from \$18,327,000 on June 21 to \$70,233,070 on June 26. Many banks are expected to continue to continue until Liberty bonds reach approximately a 4 per cent basis. A return of 4 per cent on third 4 1/2s would mean a price of about 101 3/8.

Fourth 4 1/2s are redeemable in 1933 at the Government's option, and mature in 1938. If they should be called in 1933, a 4 per cent yield would mean a quotation of 102.06; should they be allowed to run to maturity, the selling price would have to advance to 102.84.

Should the rediscount rate be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent, as many bankers believe, it is probable that yields on Liberty bonds would quickly fall to that rate, in which case the difference between the third and fourth issues would increase. For instance, to yield 3 1/2 per cent the issue would have to sell slightly over 104. The fourth issue, should it run to maturity, would have to sell close to 109 to yield 3 1/2 per cent.

So long as all issues were selling at a discount the third issue seemed to have some advantages over the fourth, but when all issues sold at a premium this was reversed.

With every decline in money rates the advantage of the fourth issue will become more pronounced. If bankers who have been prophesying much easier money prove correct, holders of all Liberty bonds will get substantially higher prices.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans	Bid	Offer
100 days	1 1/2	1 3/4
90 days	1 1/4	1 1/2
60 days	1 1/4	1 1/2
30 days	1 1/4	1 1/2

Bar silver in New York 71 1/2-72 1/2

Bar silver in London 36 1/2-37 1/2

Mexican dollars 54 1/2-54 3/4

Gold in London 32 1/2-32 3/4

Canadian ex. ch. 1 1/2-1 3/4

Domestic gold silver 99 1/2-99 3/4

Foreign gold silver 99 1/2-99 3/4

Switzerland 3 1/2-3 3/4

Switzerland 3 1/2-3 3/4

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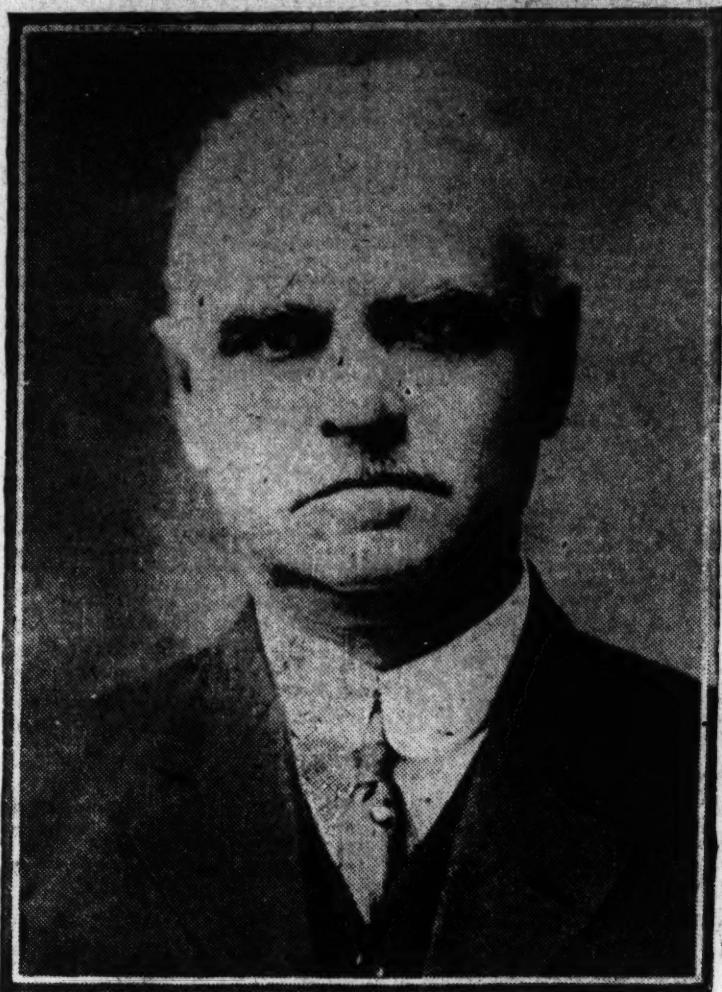
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Photograph © Keystone View, N. Y.

George W. Goethals

THE man who was to become famous as the builder of the Panama Canal, and an important figure during the World War, was a Brooklyn, N. Y., lad of Dutch descent. When quite young George W. Goethals went to work as an errand boy, and in a few years was keeping books for a produce market man, and striving for an education in spare time.

Young Goethals managed to put himself through the College of the City of New York, and decided to attend Columbia, but changed his plans and with some difficulty succeeded in getting appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point. There he made an unusual record in scholarship, military skill and leadership, and upon graduating and receiving his commission in the engineers' corps of the army he proceeded to build up a reputation for reliability and thoroughness. With him "do" was the important part of "duty."

When President Theodore Roosevelt decided that the United States would build the Panama Canal he had more or less difficulty until he put General Goethals on the job. Realizing that the canal must be dug by men, and not by machines, the General bent every effort to give the workers a square deal, a congenial atmosphere, and a livable environment. He was autocratic but just, and fought "red tape" uncompromisingly. The results accomplished are a matter of history.

During the recent war the United States again called upon General Goethals to perform a service for his country. This time it was to build ships. He succeeded in laying the foundation for the great fleet of American merchantmen, and he organized the work of obtaining materials and supplies. However, the fetters of "red tape" began to tell, and when he found he had insufficient freedom to do good work he quietly stepped aside.

Today General Goethals heads a concern of his own, and is actively engaged in the engineering profession.

COPPER SALES TO GERMAN INTERESTS AROUND 14 CENTS

Two sales of copper—one of 400,000 pounds and the other 1,100,000 pounds—were made early this week for shipment to Germany at close to 14 cents per pound. This metal was paid for alongside ship in New York in United States currency and while the sellers paid a small commission, the price was close enough to 14 cents to warrant the statement that the sale was made at that figure.

This is nearly half a cent a pound more than Germany paid for copper bought a fortnight ago from the same interests. At that time she took 6,000 pounds at 13.6 cents and was desirous of contracting for 12,000,000 pounds more for delivery the latter part of this month. The seller would not do business under 14 cents per pound.

There is virtually no metal for sale in New York in substantial amount at under 14 cents, and sellers will not quote this figure over a long period. In short, the copper producers know there is a steadily dwindling surplus of metal and if it were not for the fact that consumers—particularly the brass makers—are looking for an outpouring of new copper when the mines are operating at their specified schedules late this summer, the price would be considerably higher.

NEWSPRINT PRICE PUT UP \$5 A TON

An increase of price on newsprint from \$70 to \$75 a ton by the International Paper Company applies only to new business and increased tonnage taken under existing contracts. It is effective July 1.

The bulk of the company's output has already been covered by yearly contracts at the \$70 a ton rate. The company is now almost up to its machine capacity of about 1200 tons a day on newsprint; the output is nearly 1100 tons a day.

The Glens Falls and Woods Falls mills are starting up machines on newsprint.

This advance will continue through August. The new price is 3 1/2 per cent, compared with 5 1/2 per cent this last year.

DIVIDENDS

Mutual Oil Company quarterly of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Sept. 15 to stockholders. This is first payment on stock since Aug. 1, 1921, when a quarterly dividend of the same amount was made.

United States Rubber Company regular quarterly of 2 per cent on preferred, payable July 31 to stock of record July 15.

Pyramid Pictures, Inc., declared cash dividend of 15 per cent, payable July 10 to unit holders in Pyramid Syndicate No. 3 of record July 8.

West Penn Power Company regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Harriman National Bank of New York extra of 5 per cent in addition to usual dividend of 5 per cent, on fabric July 7 to stock of record July 6.

CAR LOADINGS DISPLAY A BIG GAIN OVER 1921

The American Railway Association reports car loadings of revenue freight totaling 877,856 during the week ended June 24, a decrease of 5 1/2 per cent over the preceding week. The total was also an increase of 102,409 over the similar week last year, but a decrease of 33,647 from two years ago. This is the largest number of loadings of any week this year, and, with the exception of grain and grain products, increases over previous weeks were shown in all commodities.

Coal loadings were 96,960 cars, an increase of 4821 over the week before, but 59,061 below 1921 and 98,539 below 1920. Coke loadings were 9466 cars, 164 in excess of the previous week, 4752 above last year, but 2416 below 1920. Ore loadings were 64,284, an increase of 10,462 over the preceding week.

Merchandise and miscellaneous freight, including manufactured products, amounted to 574,530 cars, an increase over the previous week of 1584. This was 105,735 over last year, and 68,194 over 1920.

Grain and grain products totaled 35,411 cars, a decrease of 922 from the previous week, 688 under last year, and 8743 over 1920.

Live stock loadings were 29,934 cars, 783 more than the previous week, 2001 above 1921, and 1160 more than 1920.

Forest products totaled 64,271 cars, a gain over the previous week of 189 cars, over last year 14,339 3602 over two years ago.

Compared by districts, increases over the week before in all commodities were reported in all except southern and southwestern districts, but all reported increases compared with last year.

BOSTON FOREIGN TRADE IN MAY

Despite the substantial betterment in vessel movements in foreign trade from the port of Boston during May, the total business done was virtually unchanged in point of valuation of cargoes. During the month the combined imports and exports were appraised at \$20,924,081, compared with \$20,577,044 in April, while a year ago the May aggregate was \$14,903,189.

Imports registered a slight loss. But the encouraging feature was the gain in exports—almost that it was. Valued at \$4,865,966, the shipments of American manufactures were \$720,518 above the previous month, and \$1,079,165 over May, 1921.

Comparative figures of Boston's May commerce follow:

	1922	1921	1920
Imports	\$16,068,115	\$11,116,338	\$12,428,215
Exports	4,865,966	3,786,501	3,416,883
Imp. bal.	11,592,149	7,329,837	9,011,332
Trd. bal.	20,924,081	14,903,189	14,906,178

*Export balance.

TIRE PRICES CUT
PITTSBURGH, July 7.—The Pennsylvania Rubber Company has reduced prices on cord tires 10 per cent, on fabric 10 per cent, and on tubes 10 per cent.

NO EXPLANATION FOR ACTIVITY OF GENERAL MOTORS

Recent Strength in Common Shares Not Due to Immediate Developments

Various rumors are circulating in the "Street" as to the cause for the recent strength in the common stock of General Motors Corporation. Important interests connected with the company assert that the upward movement cannot be laid to any immediate developments and say they have no explanation for the heavy dealings in the shares.

In brokerage circles close to Mr. Durant, the former General Motors president is credited with operating in the stock in an effort to liquidate the last of his holdings, estimated at upward of 300,000 shares. Plausibility attaches to this theory by reason of Mr. Durant's recent purchase of the Willis Corporation's Elizabeth plant for \$5,525,000, and his probable acquisition of the Locomobile property at Bridgeport for about \$2,000,000, probably necessitating his obtaining ready cash.

Another explanation of the rise lies in rumors of dividend resumption. Some directors may favor an early return of common dividends, but those whose judgment has been followed in the past have other things in mind.

Financial interests who have taken a leading part in the management of the company and who were mainly responsible for the liquidation and depreciation of inflated values last year—when \$60,000,000 was written off—feel that further action may be necessary this year. Along in September they plan to take a complete inventory and thoroughly write down everything that needs it, or is likely to show future depreciation.

The next step will be a thorough appraisal of plants and property. It is believed some of the company's holdings are carried at figures which do not represent their real utility value, and efforts will be made to correct this.

Reorganization Planned

When inventories are written down and plants reappraised the reorganization of the financial structure will be considered. It is planned to create a more dignified capitalization, and one which will permit resumption of common dividends at a rate at which they can be safely maintained. There are outstanding about 21,000,000 shares of no-par common stock, \$26,931,600 7 per cent debenture, \$60,000,000 6 per cent debenture, and \$16,083,400 6 per cent preferred stock.

Current earnings are characterized as entirely satisfactory. In the first quarter net profits were approximately \$8,500,000 after ordinary charges and federal taxes. Slightly more than double this amount was earned in the second three months, making a total of something like \$26,000,000, or \$1 a share on the common, after senior dividends. Earnings are likely to be substantially reduced, however, through later inventory depreciation.

Plans outlined cannot be carried out overnight. Their accomplishment may require a year or more. In the interim resumption of common dividends appears unlikely. While there is little immediate cheer in sight for common stockholders, they should find recompense in the knowledge that contemplated developments, when carried through, will work to their ultimate benefit.

PUBLIC UTILITY MATURITIES IN NEXT SIX MONTHS

Public utility bonds and notes maturing in the last six months of 1922 make a large total. Owing to high interest rates in the last three years, many utility corporations floated short term notes and others extended loans.

The total of this class of bonds falling due is \$261,921,600, compared with \$211,623,240 in the corresponding period of 1921, and \$60,729,000 in 1920. Many small short term issues will be paid off without refunding. This is particularly characteristic of July maturities, which total \$27,595,500.

The largest item is Union Traction Company of Indiana \$4,623,000 first 5 per cent bonds, due July 1.

Already considerable financing has been commenced or completed to take care of some of these maturities. American Telephone & Telegraph Company has \$50,000,000 three-year 6 per cent notes due Oct. 1. This has already been financed by the sale of stock.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York has \$20,000,000 7 per cent notes due on Dec. 1. Interborough Rapid Transit Company has \$39,199,000 8 per cent extended notes due on Sept. 1. Under the plan agreed upon between the Interborough Rapid Transit and Manhattan Elevated Railroad companies, these notes will be extended for 10 years.

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STUDIOUS THINKERS TO MEET AT VARESE

Fresh Currents of Thought Will
Be Tapped in Efforts for
Peace and Harmony

FLORENCE, June 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Congress to be held at Varese (Italy) by the International Women's League for Peace and Liberty, will be of interest to many, who, informed of it betimes, may wish to avail themselves of the opportunities offered.

A similar Congress was held last year at Salzburg in Austria. It was attended by more than 300 students from many countries, including China, Japan and India, and its success has led to the organization of a like assembly at Varese by the French section of the League under the direction of Madeline Rolland, sister of the celebrated Romain Rolland, in union with the Italian section.

The aim of the Congress as set forth in its program is to bring together alert and studious thinkers, especially of the younger generation, from all lands, and put them in touch with the fresh currents of philosophic, social and international thought. To this end the lectures and discussions, which will be in the four languages, French, German and Italian, are for the benefit of persons of all nationalities, men and women alike, and of all political, social and religious creeds—in fact, all the human race work in common for the peace and union of the peoples of the world.

Interesting Program Prepared
In the provisory program already issued, although the full list of lectures and lecturers is not yet made up, one finds such interesting items as "Unwritten History," by Guglielmo Lucidi-Agresti, daughter of W. M. Rossetti, in the Italian section, as well as an opening discourse by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, S. E. Carlo Schanzer.

In the French section, lectures on "Individualism and Internationalism," by M. Duhamel and "The Duties of Woman in Education for the New Era," by Mme. Jouve, are listed. In the Austrian section, are listed "Some New Forms of Industry," "Guild Socialism," by Norman Angell and George D. H. Cole and "Problems of the Far East," by Bertrand Russell. In the German section, noteworthy will be "What a true Society of Nations Ought to Be," by Count Kessler, and in the Dutch section, "The International Spirit Among the European Writers of the last Fifty Years," by Frederic van Aeden will be given. In the Hungarian, "Reciprocal Aid as the Basis of Moral Education," by M. V. Glucklich, in the Indian, "India and Internationalism," by Kalidas Nag, and in the Japanese "The International Idea of Japan," by Mr. Avusawa will be features.

Discussions Will Follow Lectures
Discussions will follow each lecture and there will also be many reunions to permit students and lecturers to meet and freely to exchange ideas.

Varese, in its position near Milan, offers both in itself and in its surroundings many attractions to those who attend the congress, and the league has issued a list of terms, giving the cost of board and lodging, together with the lecture fees, not only in Italian lire, but with the approximate equivalent, according to the current exchange rate in the money of the various countries such as England, the United States, France, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Switzerland.

Those who wish to receive further detailed information as to prices, accommodation and other matters should apply to the secretary of the Italian Section of the "Lega Internazionale Femminile per la Pace e la Libertà," Via Kramer 6, Milano, which will then, together with necessary details, send blanks for "prenotation" of rooms, etc., to be filled out and sent to Miss Balch, 6 Rue du Vieux Collège, Geneva, Switzerland.

Hotel Notes

Hotel Convention Program
Boston hotel men have arranged the following tentative program of business meetings and entertainment for the forty-third annual meeting of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada and the annual business meeting of the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada, to be held in Boston, July 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1922.

MONDAY, JULY 10
Register at the Copley-Plaza—1 p. m. to 11 p. m.

TUESDAY, JULY 11
Register at the Copley-Plaza after 8 a. m.
Shopping day for ladies.
9:30 a. m.—Hotel Vendome, Commonwealth Avenue and Dartmouth Street, annual meeting of the H. M. B. A., when reports of the officers and directors will be presented and officers elected for the ensuing year.

1:00 p. m.—Luncheon for ladies at Hotel Touraine.
2:30 p. m.—Annual business meeting of the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada, Hotel Somerset.
8:00 p. m.—Theater party.
11:00 p. m.—Supper dance, Egyptian Room, Hotel Brunswick.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12
9:30 a. m.—American Hotel Association convention, Hotel Somerset.
10:00 a. m.—Automobile ride for ladies to Worcester. Luncheon at Hotel Bancroft. Cars leave Hotel Puritan.
1:00 p. m.—Luncheon, Hotel Somerset.
2:00 p. m.—A. H. A. convention, Hotel Somerset.
7:00 p. m.—Annual Banquet of H. M. B. A. and A. H. A. at the Copley-Plaza. Reception at 7:00 p. m. Dinner at 8:00 p. m. Ladies to attend.

THURSDAY, JULY 13
12:30 p. m.—Annual golf tournament. Cars leave the Copley-Plaza at 10:00 a. m.

AMERICAN COMMISSIONER SEEKS PEACE IN NEAR EAST

Official at Constantinople Would Teach Turkish Lion to
Lie Down With Armenian Lamb

SMYRNA, Asia Minor, June 15 (Special Correspondence)—Until such time as the deeply-rooted, age-long racial animosity is entirely eliminated, the Near East will be torn with conflict and suffering, for the various races and tribes, brimful of antagonistic ideals and traditions, are ever ready to fall upon one another, usually in the name of religion. Until such time as some serious effort is made to remove the causes of this racial hatred the present fearful condition promises to continue. No effort is being made by the hostile parties toward an elimination of this bitterness and the European powers which possess the necessary strength and ability to force a settlement have deemed it wiser, for their own petty national interests, to foment the passions and play off one race or tribe against another.

Effort at Conciliation
Considerable interest has been attached to the action recently taken by Admiral Mark L. Bristol, High Commissioner for the United States at Constantinople, in his efforts to effect a reconciliation between the hostile factions. Admiral Bristol has intimated that he realizes fully the tremendous danger that threatens all of the Near East in which Turkey is allowed any domination unless the animosity of the centuries is wiped away.

Announcement has been made that he will preside at a meeting to be held in the near future to which have been invited Turkish, Armenian, Greek and Jewish notables and Armenian and Greek patriarchs. The object of this meeting is to endeavor to end the tension that has existed since the armistice and which, apparently, has widened the breach that has existed for many generations.

Admiral Bristol must indeed be a gallant sailor to undertake this task, but its results are not looked forward to with any large amount of optimism by those who would be most benefited by its success. It is confessed freely that were Admiral Bristol more familiar with the history and thought of the composite races that inhabit Turkey he never would have ventured on such a thankless undertaking. His methods are not held to be promising, for the reason that many years ago the same methods were employed with negative results.

Efforts Have Failed
In 1908 a most sincere attempt at a reconciliation was made when the

Turkish constitution was established with a peaceful revolution, and this attempt still is fresh in the minds of many. Turks, Armenians, Greeks and Jews at that time, transcending with joy, fell into each other's arms and promised perpetual mutual helpfulness and permanent brotherhood. After eight months that "brotherhood" resulted in the massacre of 25,000 Armenians in Cilicia. Young Turks blamed Old Turks for the action and renewed the pledge of "perpetual brotherhood" to the Armenians. The latter, in their persistent efforts for peace, forwent any claim of justice on behalf of the 25,000 martyrs and devoted themselves to the advancement of the country.

Meantime, the Young Turks jeered at the simple-mindedness of the Christians and merely bided their opportunity to return to their occupation of massacre and plunder. The World War afforded the opportunity that had been sought and more than 1,000,000 Armenians, without distinction of age or sex, fell victims.

Armenians Fall Victims
Following the armistice, the Turks professed extreme humiliation and confessed that a serious crime had been committed, endeavoring, meantime, to fix the crime on a scattered few who, they declared, were "neither Turk nor Islam." Once again, "justice and brotherhood" were promised the down-trodden Armenians and Mustafa Kemal was raised to power to bring that "justice and brotherhood." This leader has been the best proof that the Turk never improves. During his régime 150,000 more Armenians have been many victims. Mustafa Kemal has proved the most ferocious of the butchers. However, the promise of "justice" to the Christian minorities still is forthcoming.

At the same moment that Admiral Bristol undertook a solution of the problem the Turks were busily occupied killing Christians throughout the entire country. Bitter experience one thousand times repeated has established the fact that no reconciliation is possible until the criminal is chastened properly and the victim compensated. This happy conclusion can be reached in one and only one manner: the fate of the Christian must be permanently separated from the Turk and from Turkish dominion. Any solution that differs from this in the least is condemned to failure.

The Christians of this country would be perpetually indebted to the United States High Commissioner were he to devote his kind efforts to the only possible solution of their problem, rather than to travel once again over familiar ground, familiar to the suffering Christians of the Near East and, as they know to their sorrow, ground that can be productive of no lasting results.

News of Freemasonry

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, June 6.
RECENTLY Lucien Wolf, a well-known Freemason as well as a well-known litterateur, issued a biography of the Marquess of Ripon, the immediate predecessor of King Edward VII as Grand Master. Lucien Wolf points out that the most conspicuous event in his Masonic reign was his mission to America to negotiate the Treaty of Washington. He was the first English Grand Master to visit the United States and both he and the American lodges took care that the interesting event should be suitably celebrated. He was received with great splendor and enthusiasm by the Grand Lodge of Columbia in the presence of delegations from all the American grand lodges. He made skillful use of the occasion to dilate on the civil allegiance of Freemasons and the application of their guiding standard to the cause of Anglo-American friendship, and, speaking at his reception meeting, said: "I believe that it is for the highest inter-

est of America and England that there should be the closest and most intimate union between the two countries."

Hitherto the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution has held but one election of candidates each year, but owing to the increased number of applicants it is suggested that some alteration be made. James Stephens, president of the board of benevolence and treasurer of the institution, as well known to Americans as to British as "Dear old Jimmy," who has just been re-elected to that position for the twenty-first successive year, suggests the enlargement of the committee by one representative from each province with the power of making a monetary grant not exceeding six months' annuity to any of the candidates accepted at the half-yearly meeting. This will obviate the expenses of an extra election. At the recent election 172 candidates were elected, this number being in excess of all previous records.

More than a thousand members of the craft assembled a few days since within the walls of Peterborough Cathedral to give the dean and his committee such assistance in their work of reconstructing the building. Such a spectacle as that which the minister presented has scarcely been witnessed within the memory of man. For hours before the service Freemasons poured into the city from neighboring towns in automobiles, chas-a-bancs, and railway trains. Not since August, 1884, when Lord Carnarvon, on his way to the then Prince of Wales, laid the stone of the new east leg of the tower has there been such a Masonic rally in the district. The offertory realized over £1,000, which will be devoted to the Cathedral restoration fund.

For the first time in its Masonic history Edinburgh has just held a Jewish Masonic service in the synagogue of that city under the auspices of Lodge Solomon, the membership of which is drawn mainly from the Jewish community. The service was conducted by Rabbi Sals Daiches, Chaplain of the lodge, who also preached the sermon. The service was attended by a crowded congregation, which included a large number of Christian ministers. Strange to relate the service synchronized, according to the cable received, with a similar service held in Quebec also for the first time there, when the service was conducted and the address delivered by Rabbi M. J. Merritt.

CANADIAN COMMISSIONER LEAVES
TORONTO, July 4 (Special Correspondence)—The commission appointed by the Ontario Government to investigate the estimates, expenditures, and policy of the Hydro-electric Power Commission of Ontario which commenced its sittings early in May, will leave Toronto this week and proceed down the chain of lakes and rivers to Midland, Ontario, visiting the Wasdell's Falls, Swift Rapids and Big Chute developments. Later an inspection at Eugene will be made.

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CAPE TOWN LABOR CONGRESS MEETS

Natives Said to Aid Capitalism to Entrench Itself

CAPE TOWN, May 12 (Special Correspondence)—T. Boydell, M. L. A., in opening the fourth annual congress of the Cape Federation of Trades and Labor Unions said this country will be the last stronghold of the "capitalistic class" for three reasons. Firstly, it is generally managed to secure a government which is sympathetic to the upholding of the capitalistic system; secondly, because the country is exceedingly rich in mineral and various other forms of wealth; and thirdly, because in no other country has the employing class such a large reservoir of cheap labor, which is "largely voiceless, certainly voteless, and up to now strikeless."

The labor leader also spoke of the difficult task labor organizations had in South Africa, for there was no country where so many important social questions "cut right across" their economic problems, which were as simple as A. B. C. in Canada, Australia or Great Britain. But no matter what they took up in South Africa, there was a racial or social cross-current, which made it almost impossible to do the same justice to economic problems as would be done in the other countries where conditions were different.

He hoped that from this Congress the Federation would have its faith renewed and be inspired with greater faith and go forward feeling more steadfast, determined and prepared than ever to face the problems they had to face.

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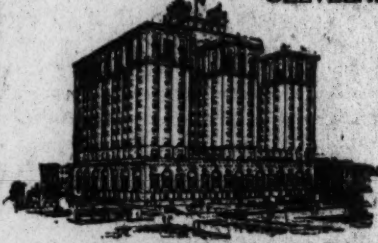
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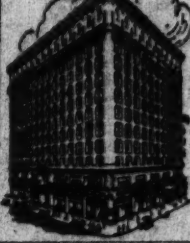
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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Younger Artists Carry Off Prizes
in Los Angeles Season of 1921-22

Los Angeles, Cal., June 1

Special Correspondence

IN AN editorial recently published by a magazine devoted to art, the writer deplored the tendency of the public and the press to feature pictures and artists who have won unusual, often doubtful, distinction; and complained that a picture to attract notice must, if old, have been sold for a high price, or if new, "it must have received a prize, or been pointed with a palette knife or thumb, or be equally effective seen upside down." All this, continued the writer, was not only bad for art but worse for the people.

Granting that this is true, one can still hope, knowing that there is in the great American public an inherent good taste and a vast amount of good common sense. One has only to "listen in" on the delightfully frank comments uttered in a gallery where are hung the "freak" pictures to know that they cannot seriously affect the taste of the public, and a jury of awards in the more conservative shows usually has a just appreciation of its responsibility, so that a prize picture may be safely used as a general standard of measurement by those who are just awakening to an art appreciation.

Reward for Younger Group

Glancing back over the prize winners of the art season just past, to a close in Los Angeles, one notes that the awards have gone to members of a very earnest and hard-working group who, through years of discouragement, by their persistent courage and faith, have made of Los Angeles an art center of recognized importance. It is to be remarked also, that these artists are members of what is known as the younger group, after some years of effort, are just entering into the fulfillment of an earlier promise.

To Edgar A. Payne was awarded the prize for landscape at the first annual competitive exhibition of the Southern California artists, held at the Southwest Museum last fall. Mr. Payne is a persistent and tireless worker who has honestly earned all the honors that have come to him in the past and all that will come to him in the future.

Born at Washburn, Me., in 1882, and a member of the southern family whose fortunes were ruined by the Civil War, it fell to him as the oldest of a large family to help in its support. What actual instruction either in art or other subjects he received covered the span of a very few months. Beginning as a house painter and working up as a paper hanger, a sign painter, mural decorator, and finally a landscape artist whose pictures are being added to our best museums and where he is ranked among the foremost American artists, he may be said, to quote a member of his family, to have learned his art "from the ground up."

Best Known for Pictures of Sierras

Mr. Payne, though he seems equally at home painting marines, landscapes or figures, is best known for his pictures of the high Sierras painted up Big Pine Creek where he packed in with horse and mules and worked 12,000 feet above sea level. One of his best has just been presented to the Southwest Museum by Homer Laughlin, Jr., to be added to its permanent gallery. He has just left for Europe where he hopes to realize a dream that has been in his mind for years—to become a painter of portraits and powerful figure compositions.

The second prize in the same exhibition went to Hanson Puthoff for his landscape of the hill country near Los Angeles. He is another strong painter who has made Los Angeles his home for many years and helped materially in advancing art and its appreciation. His studio is in the hill country at Eagle Rock, where he must surely spend all his time, not actually taken up with the making of a living, in studying and portraying the changing moods and colors of the year. A full exhibition such as he has had this year gives a very faithful all-year record of the seasons and weather, so well has he interpreted the morning and evening, the sunshine and storm, the hot dry colors of summer and fall, and the sudden greens of the country after the winter rains.

Figure Painting Prize

In figure painting the first prize was given to Maynard Dixon of San Francisco for his picture entitled "The Navajos." Mr. Dixon, besides being a painter of pictures is an illustrator and writer of stories and poems on western subjects, and a mural decorator of note. His canvases, all of frontier life, are done in a strong, broad way with his sure grasp of values and essentials, and he has successfully caught the spirit of each subject he has attempted—the desolation of old mining camps, the mystery of the desert, the heave and pull of his animals in action or their plodding and relaxation, making a record of a romantic life that has almost passed away.

To Orrin White, a Pasadena artist, was given the prize at the California Art Club exhibition held in November at the Los Angeles Museum. His painting, "Eucalypti," was one of the best ever done by this artist, who each year sends to exhibitions pictures

a little better than the year before. In fact, it is not possible to overlook the fact that a sudden impulse is impelling the artists of the southwest to unprecedented efforts. This is due in part to the influx of eastern pictures and artists, and to the fact that the people are beginning to appreciate, to admire and, what is more encouraging, to buy their pictures.

At the same exhibit Donna Schuster won the prize for figure painting. She is particularly happy in depicting the dappled sunlight of gardens and arbors such as is shown in her picture of "The Little Mother," a child rocking an armful of dolls under the roses, which is full of brilliancy and sympathy.

The Harrison Prize

The William Preston Harrison prize offered for the best work in any medium and awarded to John Rich for his portrait, "Augustina," received attention and was reproduced in The Christian Science Monitor a few weeks ago.

While on the subject of awards, it is interesting to note the choice by popular vote. The two pictures chosen during the year in this way were a marine by Frank Caprien, exhibited at the Laguna Beach Gallery during the summer and a landscape by William Lees Judson shown at the Southwest Museum in the fall.

Mr. Caprien paints marines exclusively and seldom leaves his studio that clings to the edge of the cliffs at Laguna, where he has every opportunity to study the model he has chosen to paint. The seemingly simple subject in the picture selected by the people was of the evening glow on the line of breakers just outside his window and was the result of long-continued observation.

The picture by Mr. Judson, who during the last few years has given up teaching and gone out into the open to paint nature as it appears to him, was also a credit to the picture-loving public.

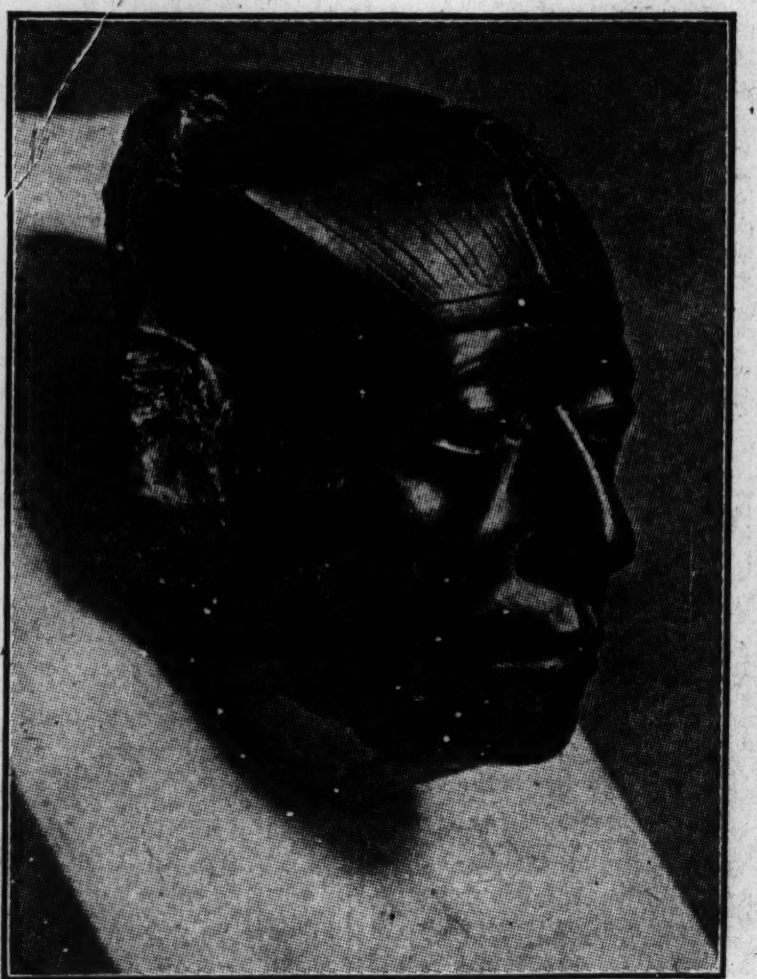
On the whole, considering that the number of pictures in competition was greater than ever before, the selection for awards speaks well for the artists, for the future of art and for the taste of the public. J. A. S.

Two New York Theater

Managers Announce Plans

NEW YORK, July 7.—J. J. Shubert, who arrived in New York from Europe earlier in the week, announces that he brought contracts for the American appearance of several new artists, including Hilda Woerner, a German singer and picture actress, who will be heard in "Madame Flirt," by Steinberg and others, from the Berliner Theater. For Eleanor Painter in September the Shuberts have Jean Gilbert's "The Lady of the Rose," a George Edwards production from Daly's in London. For Tessa Costa there is Kalman's "The Little Dutch Wife." Another importation will be "The Life of Offenbach," which ran for a season in Budapest and is figured musically as a successor to "Blossom Time."

While in London Mr. Shubert obtained from Sir Arthur Wing Pinero the rights to his play, "The Enchanted Cottage," to be produced jointly with W. A. Brady. In Berlin he secured "The Street Singer," by Leo Fall. Brock Pemberton's production plans for the season include two "first plays" by American authors, "In Freedom's Name," by Thomas Beer and John Peter Toohy, and "Julia Counts Three," by Knowles Entrikin. Lord Dunsany will come to New York for the production by Mr. Pemberton of his first long play, "If." From Italy Mr. Pemberton has Luigi Pirandello's "Six Characters in Search of an Author." Herman Rosse, who designed "Madame Chrysanthemum" for the Chicago Opera Company, will furnish settings for some of the Pemberton productions.



Head of Amenemmes III, Twelfth Dynasty

One of the items of the MacGregor Collection of Egyptian Antiquities Recently Put on View at Sotheby's, London



"Topmost Crags," From Painting by Edgar Alwin Payne

The MacGregor Egyptian Antiquities

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 20.—The famous MacGregor collection is shortly to be sold at Sotheby's, Bond Street, London. The dispersal of this collection, unrivaled by any other private collection of Egyptian antiquities in Europe or America, is of first rate international importance and the sale is attracting collectors and Egyptologists from all over the world. Its high reputation is due to "its general excellence and for including among its treasures certain well-known objects of exceptional importance." Mr. MacGregor was for many years a supporter of the Egyptian excavations carried out under Professor Garstang. Many of the most important objects were exhibited to the public at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in June 1921.

The collection as a whole gives an almost complete historical survey of Egyptian art. It is comparatively recently that the world has acquired knowledge of Egyptian art prior to the Pyramid Age. Although study and research have brought to light many works of art which take us back to the early dynastic period, the secret of the origins of Egyptian art still eludes us, and probably lies under the ground of the Delta region as yet untouched by the archaeologist's spade. The long lineage of Egyptian art taking us back some four or five thousand years before the Christian era, and further than that of any other race, naturally leads to the inference that all art forms as we know them today spring somehow, somewhere and somewhere from this parent stock of Egypt.

Dynastic art suddenly made its appearance in upper Egypt thoroughly formed and strong in the effulgence of its power. The outstanding gem of the MacGregor collection is the sculptured head of a twelfth dynasty king. This is not only recognized as the finest known example of ancient Egyptian sculpture, but it is a masterpiece that has not been surpassed by any portrait head of any other country or age. Less than 5 inches high this superb

piece of modeling conveys a striking impression of sedate and noble calm and the greatness of the work makes itself felt more and more as one studies it.

Next in interest to this head is a wonderful blue glass faience chalice six inches high "with ornamentation in low relief of superbly modeled water fowl with a nest of eggs, while below is a broad band showing an elaborate marsh scene with men in canoes, fowling and fishing, and in the water underneath cattle and horses are being driven through the stream, and a crocodile attacks a horse."

The archaic and pre-dynastic periods are represented by some especially important ivory figurines, many made heads of curious forms and numbers of stone vases. Belonging to the first dynasty is an ivory tablet engraved in line with the scene of an Egyptian monarch smiting with his mace a conquered chieftain. This is the earliest example of what afterwards became the regular conventional way of representing the conquest of a foreign people by the Egyptians.

There are several painted portraits on wood, circa 100-200 A.D., similar to those discovered at Hawara in the Fayum, Egypt, by Prof. Flinders Petrie in 1888, now in the National Gallery, London. One of the examples in the MacGregor sale bears apparently the Greek signature of the artist. The extraordinary brilliance of these paintings after all the years of their existence makes one wonder why the modern painter does not pay more attention to the art of painting with a wax medium such as these were done with.

But it is impossible to survey the wonders of this collection without constant comparison between the ancient Egyptian and ourselves. Here are dolls once caressed by little Egyptian girls, similar to those of today. Here is a cosmetic box, and there a toilet case and mirror, which once ministered to the needs of a lady on the banks of the Nile just as well thought out for their purposes as those used today. And the jewelry, too. It includes many fine examples from the Dahshur "find" of M. J. de Morgan. The place of origin of the jewelry of this pyramid is unknown. Characteristic pieces are made of thin gold plate beaten over finely carved wood. The soldering is so fine and delicate as to defy detection.

That dovetailing and mitering, two essential joints to the modern cabinet-maker, were known to ancient Egypt is proved by the toilet boxes which are also embellished with inlay and veneer, bringing to mind Chipendale and Sheraton, the eighteenth century masters of veneer, and the long stretch of centuries in Europe when the art of veneer was unknown. The prevalence of veneer today, the use of metals in jewelry, the imitations of precious stones in materials of a baser sort, the imitation of the grain of marble and wood, all these things and many others were common in Egypt 3000 years ago.

Even the archaism of the Gothic revival in the forties of last century and the intentional harking back to the primitive by some of the extreme moderns of today have their parallel in ancient Egypt, an example of which is in the very finely carved top piece and side panels of an ivory chest in the MacGregor collection. The relief of the figures, lotus, animals and hieroglyphs is very low and extremely skillful, stained here and there with a green pigment. The treatment points undoubtedly to the fourth or fifth dynasties (3998-3503 B. C.) but Dr. A. H. Gardiner points out that on philological grounds the chest must be assigned to the twenty-sixth dynasty (663 B. C.) and is therefore an extraordinary example of faithful archaism. It is rare, however, that the lotus depicted is seen in this form on fourth or fifth dynastic work, whereas on the twenty-sixth dynasty it is quite common. In many ways the MacGregor collec-

tion reconstructs for us the everyday life of the ancient Egyptian which in many of its essentials seems to have been very little different from our own. S. K. N.

New 'Cello Sonata' Presented in England

Hans Kindler Performs Work by Ornstein in Aeolian Hall

LONDON, June 23
Special Correspondence
HANS KINDLER presented the first performance in England of Ornstein's Sonata for Violoncello and Piano in the Aeolian Hall on June 12, but really it proved less exciting than might have been anticipated. The honors of the afternoon remained with the executant, not the composer. A few years ago Ornstein was regarded as the last word in musical modernism, or (to vary the metaphor), as a species of brilliant parakeet that with discordant cries had burst into the precincts of Parnassus. Now that phase seems over, for Ornstein and his public, and he may be on the way to something different and durable. But if so, it is nearer to the old classical methods than to an expansion of his earlier style. Perhaps because paradox and perversity are plumage and not a part of song, he is becoming less interested in them.

The Sonata for Cello and Piano-forte is in four movements. The first pages of the opening "Allegro appassionato" sounded so intensely and strongly perverse that one imagined one was in for all sorts of musical capesades. Instead of the instruments walking, as it were, hand in hand after the Beethoven and Brahms manner, instead of revolving in two separate but slightly overlapping orbits after the manner of Pizzetti's Violin and Piano Sonata, Ornstein set his cello and piano upon different harmonic paths in which it appeared they were going to take the utmost trouble not even to look at each other. However, this promise was not fulfilled. The pranks grew less and less as the Sonata proceeded, and the effect by the end was one of slight boredom, though one realized there was some praiseworthy stuff in the work. Probably it would gain by revision. As it stands, the pianoforte often seems to enwind the cello in its sound till the latter loses its characteristic beauty, and this defect was increased by over-assertive playing of Charlton Keith, who joined Kindler in the performance.

A Concerto in one Movement, by Boyle, also given for the first time in England, was slighter in idea, but more grateful to play and listen to, since the cello was better treated, and there was one passage at least which was quite beautiful. A group of shorter solos ended the program.

Pola Negri, the Polish motion picture star who has appeared in "Gypsy Blood" and other German-made photoplays shown in America, is coming to the United States next month to work in a series of Paramount pictures, it is announced by Jesse L. Lasky, first vice-president of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, who returned from Europe Tuesday. Among the European authors with whom Mr. Lasky talked was Franz Molnar, author of "Lillom," who, he said, was now writing a new play which he would also cast in scenario form for pictureization in America within the next few months.

The Motion Pictures

New York, July 5

Special Correspondence

IT IS obviously unfair to expect a motion picture, made from a book, to give on the screen all the qualities which made the book successful. Beauty of style, description, brilliant dialogue—all must be sacrificed. In a few rare instances, it is true, that elusive thing called "atmosphere" has been captured and preserved by an intelligent director, but the fact remains that in nearly every case where a masterpiece of fiction has been translated into pictures, it has become but a poor imitation of itself.

When Dickens, Thackeray, Stevenson and Kipling began to appear on the screen, we asked only fidelity to their stories, without the shoddy motion picture interpolations which producers formerly told us were necessary to hold their audiences. Now that these same producers have given us that courtesy, we find that there are still further demands we have to make. "A Woman of No Importance," a Select picture adapted from Oscar Wilde's play and directed by Dennison Clift, follows the details of the plot, but loses in potency in its new form. The producers have treated it as they would one of the usual stories of mother love, recently so popular on the screen, and the brilliancy of the satire is entirely missing.

Only a few of the captions have been taken from the play, and the others are dull and cumbersome. Although the picture was made in England, with a background of spacious green lawns, clipped yew hedges and tennis courts, there is little to suggest a typically English atmosphere, and the scenes, it seemed to us, could have been taken in Hollywood with almost the same result.

Pay Compton plays the part of Rachael, and although as the girl she seemed unattractive, as the mother she plays her part with no small amount of skill. Like Lady Diana Manners, she is almost too stately and reserved for the quick expression of emotion necessary before the camera, but this will be held to be no fault by those who have wearied of the over-exuberance of some American actresses. Intelligent direction will correct the where correction is necessary, and turn it into a valuable asset. The rest of the English cast is acceptable.

Rupert Hughes has used another adaptation of the Cinderella theme in his new photoplay, "The Wall Flower," produced by Goldwyn, and directed by Mr. Hughes himself. If we thought Mr. Hughes wrote and directed the story in all seriousness, we would be disappointed. But it is never well to be sure that he is serious. Nine times out of ten he is laughing at us. It may be that in this play he has skillfully made fun of the sentimentalality and sacchariness of many of the Cinderella themes, and has, for the purposes of burlesque, painted in his characters with a heavy brush.

It is impossible, for instance, that he should have named his heroine "Idalene," and expected us to take her seriously.

However that may be, Idalene Moore is an awkward, badly dressed girl, who is exploited by a shrewish mother. No one dances with her, and she is so "put upon" by everyone that the first part of the picture is entirely taken up with close-ups of her being patient and spiritless. An invitation to a dance which she receives by mistake proves the crisis, and after that, with the help of a kindly disposed older woman, the ugly duckling turns into a swan.

The picture is only mildly interesting and even then, only because we suspect it to be as we said, a sly burlesque on the movies themselves.

A great many motion picture producers have wished to make "Ben Hur." It has been announced finally that Goldwyn Pictures Corporation has bought the picture rights from A. L. Erlanger, who has owned the play since 1899.

Under the terms of the agreement, the cast, the scenario, and all the various details of the production will be subject to the approval of Mr. Erlanger on account of his intimate knowledge of the play. The principals of the cast will be selected in this country, but the picture will be made partly in Italy and Palestine, and partly at the Goldwyn studios in Culver City, Cal. Edgar Stillman Kelly, who wrote the music for the original stage production, will provide the musical setting for the picture.

The play has had a remarkable history as a stage success. Mr. Erlanger himself directed the first presentation in Drury Lane Theater in 1902, and it has been estimated that fully 20,000,000 persons have seen the play. The novel was published by Harper Brothers, and was widely read all over the world.

Just when we were deciding that titles of motion pictures were becoming

ing more what they should be, comes the announcement that the Associated First National officials have been seeking a "suitable" title for Baisac's "The Duchess of Langeais," in which Norma Talmadge is to star.

In spite of the fact that Baisac presumably was quite content with the name he chose, and that thousands of readers of the book have not complained, the title must be changed for motion picture audiences.

It was first announced that the picture would go to the theaters labeled "Infatuation." This was perhaps even too banal for the most hardened among title choosers, and was decided against.

Now we are told that the picture will reach us struggling under the burden of a name which is trite and cheap. It is to be called "The Eternal Flame."

The producers tell us, naively enough, that they were seeking something "that would fit the greatness of this lavish production and reflect the character of the powerful story." Such innocence is disarming, but with a bit disheartening. We can only wait, and hope for better things in the future.

After seeing Basil King's "The Dust Flower" it is easy to believe that authors now are writing their books and stories with a careful weather eye out to the possible motion picture rights.

It is easy to see in the mechanism of the plots, the incidents and scenes put in, very evidently, because they would make "good motion picture stuff."

This seems to have been what Basil King had in mind when he wrote "The Dust Flower," recently released in New York, for otherwise it would be hard to see just why it had been written at all. It is inane, unconvincing, and filled with second-rate "motion picture material."

Conscientious acting by James Remick, Helene Chadwick, and Claude Gillingwater does not redeem the picture.

"The Dictator," starring Wallace Reid, takes that excellent young actor back to comedy parts, where he belongs. Since he appeared with Elaine Ferguson in "Forever," which was the screen version of "Peter Ibbetson," he has shown a tendency to keep in romantic parts.

In his new picture play, however, he appears in a genuine comedy part, and plays it with a nice finish that has made him so well known and liked.

"The Dictator" is made from the Richard Harding Davis story, and teams with burlesque of the better variety, and much genuine fun. There is the usual extravagant South American republic which is popularly supposed to change its government daily, and Lila Lee plays a Spanish part effectively. The picture is light and amusing, with genuine entertainment value.



By Hand

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To the appearance
Of the gown!

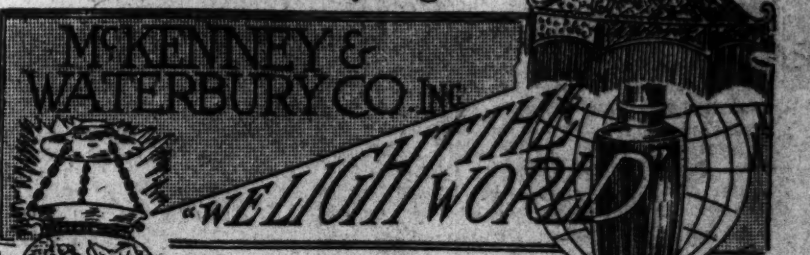
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Entrance of the Gladiators...Fuehl
Overture to "Othello"...Wagner
Waltz, "Girls of Baden"...Konsk
Fantasia, "L'Oracolo"...Leon
Second Hungarian Rhapsody...Liszt
"Love Death" from "Tristan and
Isolde"...Wagner
Slavonic Dance, op. 46, No. 3...Dvorak
Finale, Fourth Symphony

Tschalkowsky
Carnival Overture, "Schlaftraum"
Muller
Waltz, "1001 Nights"...Strauss
French Military March, Saint-Saens

Yellowstone Park After Fifty Years

YELLOWSTONE PARK will be the scene this summer of a continuous celebration in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the national park system. The history of the park since 1872, when it was taken over by the Government, will be shown in pageants and outlined in special lectures and informal talks arranged for the crowds of visitors. It is possible that President Harding will make the trip, and special ceremonies will be arranged in his honor.

No time is set for the various features of the celebration. They would, if advertised, attract such crowds, it is pointed out by officials of the National Park Service, that "the park couldn't hold them all." They will be put on in more or less impromptu fashion and at intervals during the season, which lasts from June 20 to Sept. 15. Many of the old pioneers who were among the first to penetrate into the region and who have settled in other sections of the country are planning to return and "swap yarns" together of their exploits in the days when the Yellowstone was a primeval wilderness and traversing it was a feat of daring. They will also tell over their early experiences as pioneers at the camp fire talks which are arranged for the tourists at the various camps throughout the park.

The Pageant of Transportation

One of the most elaborate features planned is a pageant of transportation at which will be shown the development of travel through the western region from the days of the Indian trail to the present motor-cycle patrol system. The visitor will be shown each successive stage in the work of bringing the Yellowstone region into close connection with the other parts of the country through the prairie schooner, the stage coach, and the automobile.

The history of the Yellowstone, from the time of early Indian traditions when it was an enchanted land among the mountains where rivers boiled and hidden lakes shot pillars of steam into the air, down to the present-day resort of thousands of tourists, is one of daring exploits and continuous exploration and development. It has been called by American historians a "quintessential link" in the chain of events which commenced with the purchase by the United States of the then uncharted wilderness called the "Louisiana Territory," the subsequent expedition of Lewis and Clark, the gold rush of '49, the conquest of the Indians, and all the epic deeds that achieved at last the winning of the west.

Early Explorers

The nomad Indians of the northwest shunned the region. The first white discoverer of the region was John Colter, a trapper and a member of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, who, returning from the expedition in 1807, suddenly struck off for himself into the Yellowstone region. The records have it that he skirted the Yellowstone River from its source past the upper and lower falls to the ford above Tower Falls, viewing for the first time the boiling springs about the lake and the Tar Springs at the foot of the Shoshone. He later joined with Manuel Lisa, the fur trader, and engaged in a battle between the Crows and the Blackfeet in which he was severely wounded, fighting on the side of the Crows. Shortly afterward, he was sent back into this same region by Lisa to open trading negotiations with the Blackfeet.

His adventures among the Blackfeet read in the sober annals of the historian like a chapter from a boy's Wild West thriller. Surrounded by 500 Blackfeet warriors, his comrade killed by their arrows, he was given a fighting chance by his captors—to outrun them, they being ignorant of his skill as a runner. They led him out on the prairie and bade him run for his life. For more than six miles he kept up the pace, and succeeded in eluding his pursuers at last by diving into the Jefferson fork of the Missouri River and swimming under water. After a week of wandering in the wilderness he reached Lisa's camp, and in 1810 he returned to St. Louis and civilization, filled with enthusiasm for the wonder country which he had described. Such wanderings as he described were beyond imagination of most of his hearers and there were few who believed him.

The next white man to explore the region is known only by the initials of "J. O. R.," who in 1819 inscribed his name and date on the bark of a tree, where it was discovered still decipherable by Col. P. W. Norris, a park superintendent, in 1880. The next explorer was a pioneer trapper named Joseph Meek, who in 1825 was lost from his camp on the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and wandered for days through the territory. He gives a graphic description of what he saw in his diary, telling of "a whole country smoking with vapor from boiling springs and burning with gases issuing from small craters each of which was emitting a sharp whistling sound."

Firehole Geyser

The first actual description of the Firehole Geyser Basin is credited to Warren A. Burgess, a clerk for the American Fur Company, who in 1834 set out with two Indians to see for himself the basis for the marvelous tales which had emanated from the Yellowstone region. His journal of the expedition, in which he gives much space to description of the geysers in the Firehole region, was published in 1842.

Another of the earliest explorers was Capt. James Bridger, who in about 1850 traveled through the park region and wrote his experiences in a series of marvelous "yarns" which became the basis for much that was written on the Yellowstone country by early writers.

In 1859 the first Governmental expedition was sent out under Capt. W. F. Reynolds, an army topographical engineer. This expedition, sent for the purpose of gathering accurate information and checking up on the scattered accounts of the earlier explorers, was a failure, since it never reached the most interesting central area of the park or the valley of the upper Yellowstone. From 1863 to 1869 there were only cursory and

random expeditions of prospectors and adventurers.

The Washburn-Langford Expedition

The Washburn-Langford expedition, whose thoroughgoing exploration and reports resulted in the Act of 1872 by which the Yellowstone was made a governmental park, was organized in 1870, and made the first comprehensive survey and report which had been rendered. This undertaking was due largely to the efforts of David Folsom, a Montana surveyor and C. W. Cook, who with one other man set forth on a six weeks trip through the park, saw Yellowstone Falls, Sulphur Mountain and the adjacent hot springs, Shoshone Lake and a number of the largest geysers, and on their return rendered such vivid accounts of what they had seen that they stimulated the interest of Geo. Henry D. Washburn, surveyor-general of Montana, and Nathaniel P. Langford, later first superintendent of the park, to undertake another and more extensive expedition. General Sheridan who was visiting in Montana at that time also became so interested in the re-

Through a wide region infested with hostile Indians rode the little band, bent upon finding out the truth of all the rumors they had heard. They entered the park through the northern gateway, followed along the Yellowstone, and came soon to the mountain later named Mt. Washington. From here the party had its first glimpse of the Grand Cañon. Following the river, they came to the grand falls of the Yellowstone. They followed the cañon of the river for almost 30 miles, until they came to the Grand Cañon itself. On past Sulphur Mountain with its boiling pools and springs they pushed, and on Sept. 3 camped on the shores of Yellowstone Lake. In Upper Geyser Basin they came to what is known as "Old Faithful Geyser," surrounded by a region of hot springs, craters and fountains of volcanic formation.

When the party turned toward home it was with the determined idea that this region of wonder should be set aside as a national park. This recommendation was included in the report drawn up by Lieutenant Doane and submitted to Congress.

In 1871 an expedition into the park was headed by Dr. Hayden of the



The Upper Fall of the Yellowstone, Showing Observation Platforms

ports of Folsom and Cook that he promised military aid. The first concise, logical and sequential account of the wonders of the Yellowstone was then written by Mr. Folsom upon his return.

The Washburn-Langford party, commanded by General Washburn, consisting of 14 civilians and a small military escort set out from Bozeman, Mont., on Aug. 17, 1870. Returning in September, after four weeks of journeying through the park, they drew up an official report, the first to be made, which was submitted to the Government in December, 1870.

Geological Survey for the purpose of securing additional data upon which to draw up legislation. In the autumn of that year William H. Clagett, representative from Montana, with the aid of Mr. Langford and Dr. Hayden, drew up a bill creating a national public park in the area whose boundaries had been determined by Dr. Hayden. This bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Pomeroy of Kansas. It passed both houses early in 1872, and Yellowstone Park was saved from private ownership and exploitation, preserved as a heritage for the American people.



Firefly Friends

AS THE light of the longest days of the year fades, the little people of the wood seek one another by lantern light. These are the lampyrid beetles, which we commonly call fireflies. In July their fairy illuminations give mystery of beauty to all northern woodlands, making the shadows phosphorescent with their flashes. These flare and fall and flare again till all dark places are starred with them. To walk in the velvety blackness under the trees of a moonless night when a myriad of these tiny creatures are abroad is a veritable trip into fairyland.

The moist evening air brings scents of the full tide of summer, woody odors of the ferns in full growth, fragrant distillation from the pitch of pines. Carried in the sturdy arms of these come the perfumes of a score of flowers that blossom in June, always with that of some definite species predominating. In the early summer woods that I know best the chief of these is the azalea. It is huckleberry time and in all moist lands the white trumpet blooms of this shrub are sending forth the rich, sticky, exquisite odor. The fervent sun seems to distill this from the blooms all day long and the winds to send it flowing into all woodland

glades where it floats airily at nightfall. The night dew comes gradually to wash the air clear of this and other flower scents, leaving it crisp and clear at dawn.

It is in such perfumed darkness that the pale green flashes of the fireflies' light. They bring romance to the woodland and meadow with their tiny flares that are so evanescent and so constantly renewed. There are few lands the world over where the fireflies are not known. The Greeks of old called them the bright-tailed ones. Modern science calls the lantern-bearers "lampyris noctiluca," which might well be translated bright-tailed light bearers.

The fireflies which fit are small, soft-bodied beetles which have the power of showing or hiding a greenish phosphorescent light on the lower part of the abdomen. The males only fly. The females have a similar light-giving power, but are wingless and must modestly crawl on the earth. They are still only partially developed from the larva stage, are wormlike, and hence we call them glowworms. Theirs are the tiny gnome lights one sees by the foot path, especially on damp nights when their light seems to shine most brightly.

Perhaps one reason why the glowworm's light is seen beside the footpath on showery evenings is because the rain has beaten the little creatures

from the grass stems and twigs to which they have laboriously crawled, for even the wingless ones aspire. On still, fair nights the path is dark, the shrubbery and the air above glimmering with light and all are fireflies for the time being.

The light of a single firefly, seen near to, has something ghostly about it. It is a pale white fire, glowing with greenish reflections and having but slight illuminating power. It shows from a distance, yet close by, even in its own light, it is difficult to see the insect that makes it. You may go out in the dark and pick the creature up, but until you get the feel of its body on your fingers it is light only and not substance that you have.

Fireflies glow with this light from birth and before. The insect's very eggs, while yet in the body of the mother, are infinitesimal moons of white light and the power to shine continues with the creature all its life. At mating time, which comes with the early summer, the female especially glows. This effluence of light is the equivalent of the final metamorphosis. Many insects at this time receive the gifts of wings and flight. The male fireflies receive this gift. The humbler females still retain the worm shape but glow with a great increase of light, each becoming a veritable beacon.

As for the substance which gives forth this light, no man knows what it is. It has been called phosphorescent, but there is no phosphorus about the insect in the chemist's sense of the term. It has been thought to be electrical, but there is about it no source or evidence of electricity. It is light without heat, radiance without radiation. Fabre claims that it is controlled by the respiratory organs, which play air upon a white sheet of oxidizable matter. Through the use of the air tube which blows oxygen on the space whence comes the light, the whole is controlled. It is quite like supplying air to a torch. Shut off the air and the flame flickers and goes out, increase the supply and the light flares up. Thus the firefly manages its lantern, lighting it and putting it out.

The fireflies' eggs are scattered with seeming carelessness on dewy herbage or the damp ground. The very tiny grubs are born with their very tiny lamps lighted and so carry them as long as they live. As cold weather

comes they go down into the ground, whence they emerge when warm weather is surely here.

Someone has written of a meadow so full of fireflies that it seemed as if the sky had fallen and spilled all its stars. The fireflies of the north temperate zone are small, just as the northern stars seem, pin-points of light that gleam frostily millions of miles away. Southern stars seem larger always, often great balls of luminosity that look to be hung in the sky just out of reach. So the southern fireflies are far larger and more luminous than those of the north. Often fashionable ladies of tropic climes tangle these great gleams of cool splendor in tiny nets, wearing them for hair ornaments, living gems of peculiar and romantic beauty.

The Americanization of the Chinese in the United States

Americanize the Chinese in the United States! This is the project that long has been dear to the heart of a Chinese journalist now on the staff of a Milwaukee newspaper. Chung-Shu Kwei is his name. During the conference at Washington he wrote for the limitation of armament by the preparation of more than 30 articles on the Far Eastern question.

When the suggestion came from the General Federation of Women's Clubs that the Fourth of July be made a Citizenship Day to welcome newly-naturalized citizens Mr. Kwei determined that the time was ripe for centering attention upon his idea that the hand of American fellowship be extended to the Chinese in this country.

"Various organizations have been doing noble work for the immigrants from Europe but little interest has been manifested in the Chinese-Americans," says Mr. Kwei. "The Americans have reasons to exclude Oriental labor if they so choose, but that, it seems to me, does not relieve them of their responsibility for Americanizing those Chinese already in the United States."

"While it may be true that the number of these Chinese is too small to constitute a serious problem, no one can deny that in certain cities they are numerous enough to deserve the attention of welfare workers now bent upon helping the European new-comers. It is often contended that the Chinese are not easy to assimilate but to realize the weakness of an assertion of that character one need only recall how some states used to exclude

Oriental children from the public schools.

"The Chinese chop-suey and laundry men, moreover, are socially ostracized. Their consciousness of this isolation creates in them and in their children a feeling of despair and resignation. They remain where they are, endeavoring little for the better. If it is necessary to segregate these Chinese socially, then let us help those thus segregated live in all decency. If some are too old to be Americanized, shall we not see that their children are encouraged to make a right start in life?"

Mr. Kwei went to Milwaukee from Washington, D. C., where from October, 1921, to February, 1922, he was editor of the China Advocate. While a student at the University of Wisconsin Mr. Kwei became a member of the editorial staff of the Wisconsin State Journal, published at Madison. Last summer he was a speaker before the Rotary Clubs of Wisconsin. When he arrived in America he was appointed editor of the Far Eastern Republic, published in San Francisco. In China Mr. Kwei began his newspaper career as editor of the Tsing Hua Weekly. He was one of the leaders in the Boy Scout movement in North China and was the founder of the World Brotherhood for Boys in China.



Looking Down Upon the Crest of the Great Falls of the Yellowstone

Photographs by George R. King, Allenton, Mass.

Cruising in the Tropics With the Midshipmen

U. S. S. Olympia
En route Annapolis, Md., to Colon, C. Z.
June 12

STREAMING in column on a sea resembling a looking-glass in smoothness, under the southern sky with its canopy of brilliant stars and its great puffy gray tropical clouds, the midshipmen's practice squadron, consisting of the battleships Florida (flagship), North Dakota, Delaware and the cruiser Olympia (Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila Bay 24 years ago), presents a picture worthy of a great artist. Each of the battleships carries 500 midshipmen and the Olympia 200. A week ago today the squadron left Annapolis for the three months' summer cruise, the midshipmen of the first, second and third classes having come on board the preceding Saturday at the close of commencement week, known at the Naval Academy as June Week.

The embarkation was a unique sight with the rain coming down in torrents and the midshipmen in their white uniforms, similar to those worn by the bluejackets; the trousers lacking the "seagoing" flare, the white hat having a blue strip about an inch wide sewed around the extreme edge of the band, and the name of the owner stenciled across the front of the blouse in order that the officer-of-the-deck may more easily say, "Mr. Easy, report to So-and-so" or "Mr. Easy, do so-and-so." The embarkation seemed longer this year as the rain was stubborn and the passing aboard of the hammocks, the bags of clothes, the strong boxes, and the musical instruments had to be done while the tug rolled.

The trip down Chesapeake Bay was rather disagreeable but after passing Cape Henry the weather cleared and while there has been at times a slight roll and some rain most of the trip has been a fairland cruise through the tropical seas, past the West Indies, so alluring in the bright sun with their lighthouses, their green foliage, and white beaches, past Navassa Island looking like a misplaced city reservoir, and into the Caribbean. It has been a great trip for all hands: great for the third-class men or "youngsters" as they are called, because it is their first, and great for the first-class men because the stars and moon have been so fine for "shooting" with the sextant and the horizon has been as clean cut as the edge of a sword blade. It has not been quite so great, however, for the second-class men, who correspond to juniors in college, for they are performing engineering duties, one section firing part of the boilers.

These officers in the making are everywhere. One is on the bridge as officer of the watch, dressed in officer-like white service uniform, with high collar, gold anchors on the collar, and brass buttons on the blouse, while another is junior officer of the watch. These two, both first-class men, are "running the deck" under the supervision of the officer of the deck, a commissioned officer. A second-class man is quartermaster of the watch and two youngsters are "manning" the speed cones, cones hoisted to show what speed the ship is making. Another is on lookout watch in the crow's nest, while half a dozen are on watch on the signal bridge aft, wig-wagging, using the ship's blinker and receiving messages from flagship. A second-class man watches the steering engine, oiling it when necessary, while below in the engine room a half dozen are tending the machinery—one squirting a crosshead guide at regular intervals with a squirt gun of oil as the piston goes up and down only to be a little late, hitting the crosshead and receiving a shower bath of oil, while in the fireroom there is no rest for the weary. The steam pressure is a sure telltale. But tomorrow! Tomorrow we arrive at Colon and there will be liberty!

The Monitor's Role in the World

EXPRESSIONS of appreciation for the service which The Christian Science Monitor is rendering in the world come daily from a widely spread variety of sources. This is because its appeal is far-reaching and is not limited by any considerations of policy or prejudice.

Thus the secretary of the National Motor Truck Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in New York City writes as follows:

"We hold The Christian Science Monitor in high esteem, knowing, as we do, its ideals and policies."

This appreciation is from a reader in France:

"I am very pleased to have The Christian Science Monitor. It is the most interesting paper in the world."

A mother sends this message:

"I wish you could realize how interested the children are in the Monitor. I wonder now how we ever lived without it."

A gentleman, sending in a subscription from Chicago, says this:

"Being a traveling salesman my own reading of the Monitor is limited to such copies as I am able to obtain from the various reading rooms. I find these so helpful, hence my attention had been called to the matter by the story in the Monitor. All of which tends to increase my already great respect for that newspaper."

The publicity director of a college in New Hampshire writes:

"You may be interested to know that among the letters received by... (dent of the college) commending him for his stand on the Fundamentalist issue was one from a Baptist clergyman in England whose attention had been called to the matter by the story in the Monitor. All of which tends to increase my already great respect for that newspaper."

In this way the Monitor is endeavoring itself to thousands of families and proving its usefulness in countless directions.

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EDUCATIONAL

Successes in the Education of the American Indians

Lawrence, Kan.

Special Correspondence

REPORTS of gratifying success in the education of American Indians are made by H. B. Peairs, director of Indian education in the United States, and superintendent of the Haskell (Indian) Institute here. Mr. Peairs has just completed an automobile trip of 3000 miles through the southwest—Arizona, Colorado and Southern California—visiting some of the larger Indian schools. This territory, because of its comparatively large Indian population, offers the greater problems in Indian education in the United States.

Following his trip, Mr. Peairs announced extension of the educational program for next year. For one thing, the supervisors in the eight districts into which the Indian schools are grouped, are to be relieved of supervision of the domestic science instruction, and a young woman who is receiving her master's degree at an eastern university this summer, is to be appointed supervisor, to begin her work next fall. These supervisors and, in the larger districts, their assistants, will thus be enabled to make more than the minimum two visits a year to each school in the respective districts.

A second step forward planned for the coming school year is the appointment of a supervisor of primary training in the southwestern district. Mr. Peairs is not yet ready to announce the name of the man appointed.

A United Program

Unification of the Indian educational program was resumed a year ago under the direction of Mr. Peairs, after a lapse of several years, and the results, he declares, are increasingly evident. To enlarge the efficiency of the teaching staffs of the Indian schools, teachers are encouraged this summer to attend one of seven designated university summer schools.

"All that the Indian needs is education and water," declared Mr. Peairs. "There are between 90,000 and 100,000 Indians of school age in the United States, and all of these, except in the southwest, have adequate school facilities in the 200 day schools and the 100 reservation and non-reservation schools maintained by the Government. The water they need is for irrigation, for I noted that the greatest progress has been made by the Indians in territory that has been brought under irrigation."

The expanding educational program for the Indians was exemplified at Haskell the past year by the opening of a department for the training of Indian teachers, and as a result it was possible to offer instruction in the three primary grades, something not previously attempted. The introduction of the normal classes and the primary grades, the curriculum extending from the first to the twelfth inclusive, in addition to the business courses and the various vocational classes.

First Normal Graduates

The first normal school graduates of Haskell will receive their diplomas with the class of 1923. They were expected to teach in the Indian schools, at least for a few years, as a measure of return for the education provided by the Government.

Haskell, since the closing of Carlisle, is one of the largest of the non-reservation Indian schools, and has an enrollment of 750, held to that number because a greater number cannot be

conveniently instructed here, nor housed with the present equipment. Instruction is of the widest possible range. All the girls are expected to take at least some course in domestic science and domestic art, and the boys have a choice of vocations, such as auto and tractor work, carpentry, masonry, painting, printing, farming, and dairying and baking, in addition to the usual class-room studies. Shops provide the necessary practice in the handicrafts, and the 1000 acres of Haskell grounds provide wide farming and gardening experiences. In good crop years, a substantial part of the maintenance for the institution comes from its own lands, and in any ordinary season the gardens provide all the needed fruit and vegetables.

Many of the Indian children, because of the expense of going to their distant homes, remain throughout the summer, and each has his part in cultivating, harvesting and preserving these foods.

Haskell Attended by 13,000

Since its establishment in 1884, Haskell has been attended by 13,000 Indian youths, of whom nearly 1000 have been graduated. Haskell is proud of these graduates. Not long ago a survey of these graduates was made, and it was found that 30 of them were earning annual salaries aggregating \$67,175. One, a sales manager, was receiving \$7500 a year. Another questionnaire to the communities in which these graduates lived brought 351 replies. Of these, 345 replies were that the Haskell graduates were regarded as one of the best things in the community. Three were listed as unhelped by the Haskell training, and three as failures.

Farming and clerical work are the favorite occupations of Haskell graduates, but almost any vocation can be found in the list. A Haskell girl last year went to England to represent the Indian youth of America at a world's convention of the Friends' Church.

Since Haskell is a Government school, military order prevails, and definite time is given for military drill. Officers are selected from among the students. A decidedly impressive drill is practiced when the two companies of Indian boys and two companies of Indian girls, all in uniforms of dark blue, assemble for review when the colors are lowered.

Discipline

The same military order prevails in the great dining room. Four abreast they march in and take their places. At the stroke of a gong, 750 black stools are drawn from under the tables and 750 young people take their seats. Another tap of the gong and 750 heads are bowed while grace is said. Another stroke, and the meal is begun.

Religious education is encouraged, but not directed by the institute. The students themselves have their religious societies and the churches of Lawrence not only invite attendance at their services but conduct services Sunday mornings and on some mid-week night at the institute.

Athletic teams are developed both for the boys and the girls. Haskell football teams go long distances for games, and the girls' basketball teams make trips up to 100 miles. Frequent entertainments are provided, either by the motion picture camera or by the students themselves. The story of Hiawatha has been done into a play which is given by the Indian youths as a commencement feature, and on other occasions. The production was as far away as Denver.

The Observatory

WHILE it is not indicated that the United States Bureau of Education acted with deliberate intent in the matter it is a fact that the very presence of the National Education Association in Boston and the consequent discussion of the Towner-Sterling bill make especially timely a new government bulletin dealing with the whole question of school taxation. The common argument of those who oppose federal supervision or even assistance is that the support of the public schools is essentially a duty for the individual states to perform. But how are the states, as states, performing that duty now?

Of all the revenue for schools in this country today 77 per cent is derived from local or community sources. In Massachusetts 96 per cent comes from the cities and towns and only 4 per cent from the Commonwealth. There is no disposition to ignore local support or control; without them education would become so standardized that it would be impossible to adapt the needs of the individual communities. The federal investigator does, however, show an inclination to insist that the equalization of educational opportunity which is generally held to be desirable cannot be secured unless a larger share of the burden is borne by the state treasuries.

As it is, wealthy cities have good schools and the poorer cities and towns, more especially those which are large in area but small in population and taxable property, can afford neither to erect adequate buildings nor pay large enough salaries to attract and retain capable teachers. It is for the relief of these latter communities that a state fund would be available. In some parts of the country there is already recognition of the State's obligation in this direction—an obligation not so much to the communities themselves as it is to the children of those communities.

Opposition to the doctrine of larger state aid comes from two sources. The first group, and the one which makes its influence felt the most, is composed of those who are moved by financial reasons. They object to the taxation of the people of one city for the support of the institutions of another. The second group consists of those whose interests are bounded purely by community lines. They believe in local autonomy. They favor equal ed-

ucational opportunity but contend that the way to achieve it is to make every city and town meet certain standards and provide the necessary revenues. Their theory is that only the people who are taxed in support of their schools will be genuinely interested in them.

Members of this latter group are characterized in the Bureau of Education bulletin as "worshippers at the shrine of an ancient fetish"; to them it is made that after generations of a policy of local control, the earth is denying multitudes of her children any educational opportunities and herding thousands upon thousands of others in dismal and insanitary hovels under the tutelage of ignorant and untrained and negative teachers; funds hundreds of communities able to provide luxurious educational facilities with almost no effort, while thousands upon thousands, despite heroic exertions cannot provide even the bare necessities."

The habit which many Canadians have of coming to the United States for advanced study and research work is causing no little concern to the educational authorities of the Dominion and a movement has been inaugurated to establish, probably in Ottawa, a great graduate school. The plan suggested at the recent Canadian Universities conference, made so instant an appeal that a committee is already at work on details. It is proposed to have existing institutions loan their resources to the extent of loaning to the new school. There is also talk of adopting, in part at least, the German graduate school system under which students are not restricted to the universities where they happen to be registered, but are allowed to move from place to place, from teacher to teacher as the inclination urges them.

Incidentally, it is not the mere fact that students are getting education elsewhere which is disturbing the Dominion. The truth is that many of Canada's ablest young men, trained in the United States, become so attached to this country or find openings to them such favorable opportunities for employment that they stay here. That is the loss which the Dominion feels the keenest and which it is now taking steps to end.

The quickness with which the great

state universities adjust themselves to changed conditions is shown again in Wisconsin. Following almost immediately upon the announcement of additional requirements for teachers' licenses, the University of Wisconsin through its extension division, arranged and offers a new series of correspondence courses in education. The state regulations now provide that candidates for teaching positions who are not graduates of a college or normal school must secure credits in certain advanced subjects before they are given either a first license, a renewal license or life certificate.

In the vacation schools which will be opened in all parts of New York City next week, provision will be made to meet the immediate needs of four types of pupils. There will be special courses for the non-promoted and the over-age; for the especially brilliant who are recommended by their teachers and have the ambition to use the summer to secure extra promotion;



Ralph Carson
Rhodes Scholar from Michigan, Who is President of the Oxford Union, the Highest Honor of the University

for those who need further attendance credit to obtain employment certificates and finally for the foreign born who are normally bright but suffer retardation because of a lack of familiarity with the English language.

Smith College Honors

Originality in Writing

"Standardize, standardize, turn into a type; that's what the colleges do," you hear the cry every day, so it is particularly interesting to find Smith College offering a prize for originality, and having so many excellent entries in the competition that the judges were constrained to make honorable mention of five "runners up." The Mary A. Jordan prize for the "most original piece of writing produced by an undergraduate during the college year" was awarded for the first time a few days ago, and is there not something pathetic in the fact that the composition was a fairy tale? Of the honorable mentions one was an essay called "The Carvings on the Entrance Gate," one was a poem, "To Arthur Rackham," one a sonnet, one a story, "The Nazarene's Mother," and one a discussion of "Over-organization," which had already seen the light of print when a mysterious anonymous publication, Cassandra, burst, no one knows whence, upon the college world this winter.

The Mary A. Jordan prize was established by the alumnae of the college to perpetuate the influence of one of the most original women who ever taught at Smith, or anywhere else for that matter. For nearly 40 years Miss Jordan was a member of the Department of English and for a great many years, until her retirement last June, its head. She had an extraordinary power of making her students want to write. How it was done they never managed to analyze exactly but no one ever left a class of Miss Jordan's without a dozen ideas buzzing in the back of her brain and the firm conviction that something could and must be done about them.

English 13, Miss Jordan's famous course in composition, had just one standardized requirement: 60 hours of written work must be handed in by each student each semester. Written work might include anything from sonnets to moving picture scenarios, from epigrams to 5000-word expositions. Miss Jordan attacked each composition on its individual merits, tore a bit of shoddy work to pieces with a phrase, stung the writer to fresh and better efforts, encouraged generously and eagerly, dug out the little grains of gold from the dross and urged the accumulation of more. Some of her teaching was done in individual written criticism, more of it in the comments and suggestions flung out in the course of her extraordinary lectures which dealt with all things on the earth beneath and in the heaven above the earth and in the water under the earth. She could interest anybody and she could understand, sympathize with, and stimulate girls of extraordinarily varied types.

Such diametrically different people as Anna Hempstead Branch and Josephine Daskam Bacon, to name two successful Smith writers, look back to her teaching and friendship as lively influences in their literary careers. As for the commonplace student, if she had the least gleam of originality Miss Jordan would discover it and fan the flame.

So when the alumnae who had worked under her and loved her wished to establish a memorial to perpetuate her spirit in the college, they decided that nothing could be more fitting than the encouragement of that very trait she so loved. The Mary A. Jordan prize for the most original piece of writing produced during the college year takes the form of a bronze medallion, replica of one in silver, standing now in the college library. It bears the portrait of Miss Jordan, carved by a Smith sculptress, Alice Morgan Wright, and with it goes a statement of what Miss Jordan's unique personality, enthusiasm for literature, and devotion to her profession did for her pupils and for Smith College.

Oxford—The Liberal

By STANLEY HIGH

Oxford, England

CONSERVATISM, for which the university from ancient times has been renowned, is no longer popular in Oxford. There are many, doubtless, among the descendants of the nobility—the heirs-apparent to the aristocracy of old England—who, within the fashionable seclusion of Magdalen and Christ colleges, still keep alive the spirit which in another day stamped the Oxford man as a reactionary and Oxford, itself, as the "last hope of a lost cause." The fathers of these men represented, in their day, all that was most "typical" of Oxford. Their standard fixed, in large measure, the social precedents of contemporary college life. In the Oxford Union, their political views were seldom seriously disagreed with

of these Americans are Rhodes scholars. On every team and in every "game" organization in the university one finds Americans distinguishing themselves. The American Club and the British-American Club are two of the liveliest organizations in Oxford. The president of the British-American Club is an American, a doctor of philosophy, who, at the present time, is helping to standardize the work for that degree. In addition he is on the track, tennis and rugby and swimming teams, and last year rowed with his college eight. It is even rumored about that American scholarship, in several of the departments, has raised, considerably, the academic averages.

Americans, likewise, have invaded—or rather have been accepted in—the best and most exclusive clubs. Breakfasted—"breakfasting" is the popular social meal among the students—with a Rhodes scholar from Nebraska at the Vincents, a club as blue as the best of English blood can make it. This Nebraska boy, by the way, is one of the best athletes in the university. He is on his college crew, is active in tennis and at the last Oxford-Cambridge track meet secured the only first for the university by winning the shotput. In the same quarter mile was a Rhodes scholar from America and the captain of the varsity tennis team is, likewise, a Rhodes scholar from the State of Washington.

Americans Simply Helping

These illustrations are by no means to be considered as an indication that Oxford is being run by Americans, in somewhat the manner that "America won the war." They are only an indication that Americans are winning a place for themselves in the university life and are in a limited way, helping to further the liberal movement in the university.

It is a fact of more than passing interest at Oxford that the president of the Oxford Union Society is an American. The Union Society, founded in 1823—is a debating society and the largest, and by all odds, the most powerful all-university organization at Oxford, a strange enough phenomenon from the point of view of an American college. At the present time it numbers a membership of something over 2000 men. The women are excluded or, perhaps better, are secluded in the balconies. The floor is organized in much the manner of the House of Commons; the meetings are most formal, the presiding officer and the speakers always appearing in full dress, and the question under discussion is settled by a vote of the House. It is the usual custom to select two speakers to represent each side of the question, and as the final speaker, some distinguished representative of one side or the other presents the case and the Division takes place after the speech of "The Right Honorable Visitor." It is worth noting that the most prominent men in England consider it an honor to be asked to speak at a meeting of the Oxford Union, and the union itself has a long tradition as a training ground for England's political leaders.

The New World Structure

But the influence of the war is evident in another and perhaps a more significant way. Of the many types of men who fought in the allied armies the college man, in all probability, believed most firmly that he was offering himself not alone to stop the enemy, but to clear the ground for the foundation of a new world structure. And when, after four years of fighting, the armistice was signed it appeared that the clearing had been fairly effected. The soldier's part of the job—the negative part—was completed. And the college men of England—those who came through—and the college men of America were rapidly demobilized and found their way, many of them, back into college fully believing that the remainder of the job—the construction—might well be left to the more experienced hands of those who, during the war, professed to know the detailed plans for the building.

Disillusionment, however, was not long delayed. It would be purposeless to recount the events following the armistice and those which have developed since the signing of the Peace Treaty which have served to make this disillusionment complete. Among college men the first feeling in regard to the peace and the chaos which it failed to end was one of intense resentment against the leaders who had pointed the way but refused to go the full distance themselves. Resentment, however, no longer represents the attitude of the college man. At Oxford, as indicated in the liberal tendency which I have mentioned, he is earnestly setting about it to find a way out. After four years he has not lost hope in the ideal now called Utopian for which he was asked to fight. What revolt there is among college men against the old order is not the product of a desire to be radical or revolutionary. Such an implication, in an English university, would be gross libel. This liberalism springs, rather, from a determination that some permanent good shall come out of the war in England, that the present leaders and the present methods in world affairs are incapable of bringing such a result to pass.

Every Land Represented

Then, again, the influx of foreigners has had a very real effect upon the trend of student opinion at Oxford. These men—and women—together with several hundred English territorialists and the remnants of the British Empire, have brought to Oxford the protagonists of every shade of every international and racial question before the world today. In a discussion of these problems, such as is held regularly in the Oxford Union, it is inconceivable that any phase of the situation, however minute, will be passed over lightly or given insufficient airing.

Three hundred American men and women—representing every state in the Union and scattered through many of the colleges—have made a real place for themselves in the life of the university. Most—but by no means all

Strength of Liberal Opinion

The vote on these two questions bears significant testimony to the strength of liberal opinion at Oxford. A former president of the union, who had presided in the days when Asquith was one of the brilliant members, told me that seldom during his

years at Oxford could a liberal measure carry. "And the liberal measures of those days," he remarked, are hopelessly conservative at the present." The next question which the union will consider is as follows: "That the present foreign policy of America is not in accordance with her duty as a world power." The case for the United States will be summed up by United States Solicitor-General Beck, who is in London, but it is doubtful whether he can swing the decision. The support of American policy, especially since the sentiment of the members is almost unanimously in favor of the League of Nations.

Oxford has a miniature league of nations. The hearty support of Oxford men for the league brought about the organization of a league of nations society—such as are in existence in many of the English universities. This body, in last October, organized a league assembly with Prof. Gilbert Murray as the directing head. Some 25 nations are represented in the membership by student-citizens of those nations. A new president is elected at each meeting, the last being a Rhodes Scholar from the State of Washington, who is serving in the assembly as member for Germany, which nation has no representative among the student body. The sentiment in favor of the League of Nations is equally strong in the belief that Germany, and, probably Russia, but Germany certainly should be admitted to immediate membership.

It is not only in the political field, however that one finds increasing liberal opinion at Oxford. An American Rhodes Scholar of 15 years ago who has now returned to Oxford as a tutor told me that the social life of the university was greatly changed. The extravagance of the period before the war were no longer so apparent, expensive social functions were eliminated or the expenses reduced, and, strangest of all, the exclusiveness which characterized certain organizations in former days is rapidly giving way to a real democracy.

Part Played by Women

The fact also, that women have, for two years now, been admitted to the university is another indication of this tendency. Doubtless, too, the women have played their part in furthering this development. At any rate, they have made a very definite place for themselves in the "Chambers" and "punts" which crowd the "Cham" and the "Isis" during spring days—and nights. And, despite the moaning of some of the conservatives they are evidently in Oxford to stay—some 700 of them at present—and will, as they usually do, make their presence a factor to be reckoned with.

Cambridge, it must be noted, views with alarm and considerable cynicism these liberal tendencies in Oxford. As Oxford liberalizes Cambridge withdraws, or professes to withdraw away from the possibility of such a development. The admission of women to Oxford met with scorn in Cambridge. There is little enough reason to think that the liberal elements in the Cambridge Union are having an easy time of it as in Oxford, although, beneath the surface, the same principles are at work. However, it is just as well to remember that Cambridge has produced England's great poets, whose poetry, perhaps, may be a thing apart from politics. Oxford, on the other hand, has produced the statesmen, and it this tradition continues—and traditions usually do in England—the next generation of political leaders will come to power stamped with a different seal from that which marked their predecessors.

Blazing the Trail

Miss LaRue, the French teacher, found Miss Wilson sitting serenely at her desk after the last footstep of departing pupil had echoed through the corridor.

"What's wrong?" she asked. "Senior algebra this time, although it might have been anything else. Yesterday I gave out a lesson that I thought was reasonable. It's a good section but today's reaction was a dead failure. Even Kenneth Cheney, who leads the class, hadn't done a single problem. He declared he'd worked an hour and a half and couldn't budge one of them."

"What was the matter with him?" "Nothing with him. The matter was with me. I sent that class off into an entirely new subject without blazing a trail," Miss Wilson answered.

"But they had their books. Couldn't they find the way with them?" "Book explanations are always clear enough to anyone who knows the subject but when Kenneth, with his clear young mind, didn't get the point, it certainly proved that the teacher had failed. It took about three minutes to locate the difficulty of the lesson, it up completely. Then I turned the recitation into a study period. Most of the class finished the lesson before the bell rang. But that doesn't do away with the fact that, because of my failure yesterday, they've lost twenty-four hours, besides suffering needless annoyance. Some who don't like algebra anyway, probably now hate it worse than ever."

"But isn't it better for a class to find out things for themselves? A good teacher ought not to do the work for them," objected Miss LaRue.

"No class should be left to wander through a forest of difficulties as I taught this one. It isn't a teacher's business to clear up all the underbrush and lay an asphalt pavement for the indolent, but he should point out a sure direct way and so mark the path that it cannot be mistaken."

Miss Wilson's mistake is one into which those who have taught the same subject for a long time are apt to fall. The subject becomes so familiar that they fail to realize that any one can find difficulty with what so they are so simple. The young teacher is nearer her own student days and so, in her teaching finds it necessary to make more minute preparation for a day's work. Not infrequently she encounters troubles of her own. With these fresh in mind, she is more inclined to be conscious of the pitfalls likely to be in the way of the class, for they probably are the ones into which she has fallen but recently.

F. M.

Shall the Students Rate the Faculty?

SHALL the students of a university "rate" or estimate the teaching and other qualifications of faculty members?

The idea is not a new one. Professor E. L. Thorndike, of Columbia University, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in commenting upon the proposal made by John Palmer Gavit, who has just completed a series of lay studies of five American universities for the New York Evening Post.

"Discreetly managed, the rating of the faculty of a university by its students would be of value," Professor Thorndike said. "I would say that an instructor could well afford to spend \$50 to \$100 a year in getting the frank opinions of his students upon his work in the class room. Students are good judges of the teaching ability of their professors, and can determine the efficiency of the teaching staff far more accurately than professors can determine how much students are learning."

A Ratio of 40 to 1

"Student judgment upon college professors has a wide background of experience. With 40 students studying his work, the average teacher has a ratio of 40 to 1 in the class room. Professors, too, or most of them, spend the greater part of the hour in talking, so that the students have twice as much time to observe the professors as they do to judge the students. Of course, the student judgment does not include the executive ability of the professor, and many other qualities. Nor for that matter is the professor able to judge of the character of his students and their abilities beyond knowing how well they prepare assignments, and whether they come on time and with clean faces. It is within a limited field that student and professor can judge each other fairly and accurately."

"But the value which universities place upon student judgment is clearly evidenced by their employment of the students when maturity of the students has not been greatly increased. There has not been time for a great change in the students, when, within two or three years, the universities ask them to join the teaching staff. But even in high schools student rating is in vogue, for the opinion of these representative students is usually similar to that of their teachers."

Students in a Position to See

"Not always, but frequently, students know a professor better than his associates know him. An example is that of the instructor who is popular with the young people because he still has an appreciation of their aspirations and ideals, but who is regarded as a bore by his older faculty associates. Again, there is the case of the professor who grows old, who loses a grasp of his subjects, becomes careless in his work and develops objectionable and harmful mannerisms or habits. To the president of the college and the faculty members, he is still the same successful teacher. Only the students notice the change, which may extend over a period of eight or ten years. They know him better than his brother professors."

"The plan to have students rate faculty members is neither a novel nor impracticable, though there would be some difficulties in putting it into execution. It would have to be safeguarded to make it honest. However, on the whole, students have a high sense of responsibility and would not take advantage of a system rating to vent their grudges on professors. The plan has been tried out on a small scale and has resulted in what might be called 'pictograms' of the teachers."

An Informal Rating Always Going On

"An informal rating of the faculty by the students is, of course, going on continuously. Students form their opinions of the efficiency of the methods, and of the morals and the character of their professors. These are generally noised about and come to the notice of faculty members but by the time of arrival they have become refined gossip, superficial in comparison with what a formal rating would afford. The hesitancy in introducing such a rating system probably results from its reversal of the usual process of grading from the top to the bottom, from the higher to the lower, and, too, because of the difficulty of safeguarding its honesty in execution."

"The Dartmouth tests proposed by Mr. Gavit, are more ambitious and are wider in scope than others now in use. They consider not only scholarship and intelligence, but also forcefulness, reliability and personality. These tests, as well as others in use, could be applied to students entering college, and like the others would determine rather accurately the fitness of students for making a success of college courses."

Social Life in London and Paris for American Students

NEW YORK (Special Correspondence)—American women studying in London or Paris have a chance to meet distinguished men and women in literary, social and political circles through the American University Union, whose women's committee, of which Lady Astor is a member, arranges receptions and holiday parties throughout the academic year, according to a report made by Prof. J. W. Cunliffe of Columbia University, secretary of the union.

Lady Astor gives a series of "at homes" during the season to which she invites 20 or 30 students each time. Through the efforts of the union, British homes have opened their doors to American students for the Christmas and Easter holidays, and for week-ends in the summer time, and there are many receptions, luncheons and dances during the year. The union also helps the American student in finding suitable lodgings, advises her about money matters, and aims to assist her in any problem that may confront her.

THE HOME FORUM

Mère de Famille

LA RUE DU PETIT COQUEMPOUT is as narrow and as crooked as ever fourteenth century by-street could possibly be, even in the quaintest of little old-fashioned French towns. So crooked, that before you have threaded its cobbled length, you have turned three parts round the compass; so narrow, that on Sunday mornings, when Pierre with his dog-drawn cart of newspapers meets Aristide laden with rabbit-skins, there are many apologies and much polite accommodation and squeezing into the walls, before the two honest fellows can pass each other.

In la Rue du Petit Coquempot the houses are wide and low, built thus to get the light. Before their glory waned, which was somewhere about the time of the Grand Monarque (say two centuries ago) men set coats of arms over some of the doors, wrought-iron grilles before their windows, a tiny statue in a niche above the gateway—derelict beauties now adding a touch of dignity to stables and warehouses. A young sycamore tree has sprung into growth on one of the steep-pitched roofs; a nest of starlings is clamoring from one of the chimneys. People in the newer and bigger streets say that la Rue du Petit Coquempot is "en decadence." Not a single dwelling-house left in it, you conclude, when—one more twist and turn brings you face to face with the greenest of green shutters outside the trimmest of trim little homes. You could tell in a moment that this is happy living within, for its joy has brimmed over onto the window-sill, lighting up the narrow lane.

Daisies! Pots of double daisies, crowded with thick tufted leaves, crimson with blossom. Full-blown daisies on four inches of stalk bent protectively towards lesser daisies half-unfolded, daisies still in the bud. The tiny ones were still green, faintly pink-tipped; as they grew they reddened. There were daisies that stretched themselves out towards the sun, daisies that looked down with averted face like some shy child. In English cottage gardens we call them "Hen and Chickens"; the white-capped old Simonne who leaned out of the window, well-pleased that her daisies should win notice, said with pride: "Ah! Madame loves flowers then? Mère de famille we call them, because they are like a good mother with her little ones all round her. I grow them, Madame, to remind me of all my five children, now married—out, fort bien maries—in good homes of their own."

And since that full half-hour's gossip with Simonne, detailing the separate fortunes of the five children and their prospects in life, "Mère de famille" is the memory which will abide deepest whenever I think of la Rue du Petit Coquempot.



"The Skipper," From the Etching by William H. Drury

The Wander-Lure

The short days go, and the long days come, in my little inland town. The sap will flow from the big sweet-gum as the peach blossoms flutter down.

And the mocking-bird by the garden gate, sings a varied song to his shy, coy mate.

As spring comes smiling, all estate in my little inland town.

Then why should I sigh for the out-bound trail from my little inland town?

Why should my eye seek a flapping sail, instead of the hill's green gown? For a longing to taste the salt sea spray, breaks over my heart like a wave today.

And a dream-dream beckons "Away! Away!" from my little inland town.

If I follow on across the sea from my little inland town.

Back to Nippon and its mysteries, where the people are small and brown;

And if I sat to drink my tea, in the fragrant shade of a cherry tree

With a slant-eyed maid to wait on me, far from my inland town—

Oh, well I know, how my thoughts would turn to my little inland town!—Mary Tawer Carroll, in American Poetry Magazine.

Arriving by Train in Jerusalem

I enjoyed that journey. I was seated next to an English and opposite a Jewish Tommy, opposite my neighbor sat a kindly, elderly English missionary, who joined in our conversation. He was very interesting, for he knew everything about Biblical history, and pointed out, as we passed, interesting places mentioned in the Old Testament. We shared lunch, each having brought different things. After discussing almost every topic we got to religion, as I notice one generally does. . . . Then, half dozing, I ceased to catch the meaning of the words, but could hear a melody of words and sounds of people talking. French, German, Yiddish, Hebrew, Spanish, Russian and Arabic. Meanwhile the landscape had grown more and more beautiful. The rain had ceased, and the sun came out, and as it set the Judean hills appeared absolutely golden. Waking up, I heard the missionary give a deep sigh of satisfaction, and say, "Every time, as I near Jerusalem, I feel an uplifting of the soul."

"How long is it," I asked, "since last you were there?"

"A fortnight," he replied.

Night had fallen when at last we approached the Holy City; and we found the station in complete darkness, the platform inches deep in slushy snow, and no porters anywhere about. . . .

In an ordinary European town; if one knows the name of the street, it is a simple matter to get directed. But in Jerusalem, not only is it troublesome to describe the sought-for place, but there is the added difficulty of not knowing to whom to address oneself or in what language to speak. The names of the places differ greatly in the various languages. For instance, Jerusalem itself, is "Elkhoods" in Arabic, "Jerusalem" in English, French or German, the sound would convey nothing at all to an Arab.

But the difficulty of finding the way the first time is amply made up for by the rapidity with which it can be found on the second visit. For in Jerusalem I was able to indulge in one of my pet pursuits, namely, that of taking bee-lines. All the Jews and Arabs have the same weakness for short cuts. Walls do not stop them, as in the West. They pull down the loose bricks of which they are made, and distinct footprints can be seen through private gardens, over the partially

knocked down walls, out to the road again. How I enjoyed for once satisfying my inclinations after the many dire results of bee-lines, say, in Holland, or most parts of England, with her unnegotiable hedges.

So bad were the roads that many of us felt aggrieved when the society, which seems to the repairing of old buildings actually paid a large sum for replacing a small piece on the top of the wall by the Damascus Gate while people were stumbling . . . into the holes in the road just below. For in Jerusalem the past is so much more valued than the present. The old city is just like a picture out of the Old Testament.—A. J. Drucker, in Time and Tide.

The Significance of Flaubert

We may suspect that a writer who does not really develop the vitality and significance of whose latest work is less than that of his first, has not the root of the matter in him. And Flaubert had not. . . . He believed that he was "born lyrical." Born romantic would have been nearer the truth. . . . His natural bent was toward romantic dream and romantic trifle, and his gift of lyrical expression very small. But the strength of a desire cannot be measured by the capacity of satisfying it, and there is no cause to doubt Flaubert's sincerity when he rebelled, as he rebelled continually, against the "ugliness" of his work on "Madame Bovary." Ah, what he would do when he had a subject of his own! . . . But the subject of his own never came. . . . His researches for "Salambô" were prodigious, and at the very commencement of "Bouvard and Pécuchet" he confessed that he had read fifteen hundred volumes for it. Yet he seems never to have asked himself justifying Flaubert's question. What was this truth for which he labored? Had he asked, he would have been forced to reply: the truth of history, not of art. But he was never able to disentangle them.

The verisimilitude of art does not depend on documents—neither indeed does the verisimilitude of history—but upon the creative imagination and sensibility from which the imagination is replenished. In both these Flaubert was deficient; the range of his sensibility was not large, nor his creative imagination robust. He tried to eke them out with a reference library, with the result that in all his books, save "Madame Bovary" and "Un Coeur Simple" his tenuous characters dissolve away into their own background.

In the years he spent on perfecting the instrument he forgot, if he ever knew, what tunes are most worth playing; and too often in his work we hear him sounding idly for their own intrinsic beauty notes which have no part in any larger plan. He was never passionately possessed by a comprehensive theme, and he never clearly saw that the rendering of such a theme was the final purpose of all the explorations of language on which he lavished himself. His sacrifice was as pathetic as it was noble. . . . Flaubert came as near to the highest literary genius as a man can come by the taking of pains. Just as his example will be a perpetual encouragement to honest artificers of literature, it will be a will-o'-the-wisp to those who presume to measure the giants by it. Flaubert's work can never cease to smell of the lamp, but by the writing of one fine book and one perfect story, and his devoted research into the capacity of language, he is one of the greatest minor heroes of letters. More than this, his correspondence shows him to us as one of the most lovable of all writers, for though we smile at him tearing his hair in the silence of his study, our smile is the smile of sympathy and admiration. But those who claim more for him than this would lose all, for it were possible, for they can exalt him only by depositing greater merit than he.—J. Middleton Murray, in "Countries of the Mind."

It is well known that within very recent years the art of etching has received a marked stimulus, so strong indeed as to almost warrant the use of the word Renaissance. On the crest of this revival many reputations have been made; in the United States alone the list is long. And it is interesting to observe that of these leaders many are young men who perhaps found in this medium a sudden outlet for their hitherto suppressed talents of expression. Some, like Heintzelman and, in a measure, Winkler, have followed in the method of the old masters both in subject and treatment; others, untrammelled by the knowledge of what had been done before so well, discerned the wealth of material close at hand, and with a fresh vision gave it record. To this latter group belongs Charles H. Drury.

Mr. Drury was born in Providence, Rhode Island, thirty-two years ago. His training was had at the Museum of Fine Arts School, Boston, at the Rhode Island School of Design and with Charles H. Woodbury at Ogunquit, Maine. At the time he studied at the Rhode Island School of Design, 1906-1909, he won the Art Club scholarship prize, post-graduate scholarship and the portrait prize. In 1911 he traveled about Europe and came back to teach in Providence. The outbreak of the war found him an instructor at St. George's School, Newport, Rhode Island. He left there to join the Navy, being rated as an ensign. At sea he made drawings and reports of camouflaged ships, these drawings later becoming a part of the Navy Department war records.

When he turned to etching he found that for his needle in the transports, destroyers and other war vessels were negligible in the working out of his pictures, serving merely to fill up too space; his primary striving being to portray the vast sweep and movement of the water, and to convey the impression of its immensity. Here is where the influence of his teacher, Mr. Woodbury, is clearly felt.

The close relationship between the etched work of master and pupil is interesting and worthy of special attention. Mr. Woodbury's knowledge of the sea has long been recognized wherever his oils and water colors have been seen; it is not so generally known that his output of marine etchings is quite as varied and expressive. But his interest lies largely with the sea itself—its forms, its shapes, patterns, movements and color. He rarely makes use of accessories, such as ships or figures, and it is here that the divergence of master and pupil begins, for Mr. Drury is not alone concerned with the ocean, but delights to make it the background for a panorama of moving and living things. When he shows us the heaving transport laboring in the trough of the sea and again lifted upon the flying crest against the sky, or the sail boat scudding before the wind, or some old salt standing in the hatch with weather eye to the wind, he undeniably adds a dramatic touch. Now add to all these that truth to the form and movement of waves, so difficult to represent, and we have the secret of Mr. Drury's success. The dramatic appeal of the marine story happily constructed upon a background of truthful representation of sea form becomes Mr. Drury's contribution to the etched work of America.

Hedgerow and Ditch

England has been called by many foreign visitors a country of fertile fields, green woods, good roads and glorious hedges. The latter are strikingly beautiful as the seasons change, clad as they are in vestures of ever-changing colors. In spring the foliage is bright emerald green, darkening as summer advances until autumn

tints the landscape, and then gold, red and brown blend with some of the darker greens that are later in changing color. Even when winter's grip is on all, the hedgerows bordering an old lane are highly attractive, when every twig is encrusted with hoar frost which glitters and radiates in many different lights, in the gleams of winter sunshine.

Wild flowers of many kinds flourish on the banks and in the ditches in their season. Wild life, from the tiny insect to the fox, make their haunt or home here for a time. There seems to be a certain amount of affinity between these creatures and human beings, particularly so with birds; for one knows from personal observations that they prefer hedges in close vicinity to a high road and near houses. This year in such a vicinity I found no less than fourteen different nests in forty-five yards of hedgerow. But in two fields away, along a hedge over one hundred yards long, there were only two "blackbirds' nests, and one chaffinch's. Before this bird has completed his fantastic dance for the mate he is willing to admire, the blue-tit's note, when he is searching for a mate, sounds like the tinkle of a little silver bell up and down our hedgerows. When we hear the chaffinch singing its utmost from the topmost twig of a bush or from the outside bough of a tree, we know that his mate and nest are close by. This bird ranks among our nearest and most expert of nest-builders. The nest is cup-shaped, made of moss, and lined with horsehair, and the outside adorned with lichen. It is a perfect specimen of neat architectural work. Yet this is not always so, for I have found them very slovenly built and without any outside decoration.

It is in the hedgerows that that sentinel for all wildlings, the blackbird, and that sweet songster, the thrush, frequently (not always by any means) nest and rear their young. Linnets, shrikes, finches and many other nest and feed here also. The turtle-dove prefers an old thorn hedge to build her frail platform of twigs for her two white eggs; pheasants and partridges constantly nest in the hedge bottoms, and under the bank tangle, more often than in the woods. —A Woodsman, in The Saturday Review.

My Pasture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In my dear, fragrant pasture, where the fir-tree's breath sweeps through.

I found a store of treasure that I can not show to you.

I brought it safely home though it was not in my hand;—

How can, how can I tell you so you would understand?

In my dear, fragrant pasture, with a little opening flower

I had a talk which made me wish each minute were an hour:

This charming little talker held me ravished with delight

And thrilled me, as I listened to things I cannot write.

In my dear, fragrant pasture, singing brook and singing bird

Brought me messages in music that all my being stirred;

But though these wondrous messages keep ringing as they then,

No note, no word can help me to sing them out again.

O poets and philosophers, I wonder what you'd do

If my dear fragrant pasture were open unto you.

You'd have fewer books for printing, but oh, the sheer delight

That would wait you in my pasture from the books you couldn't write!

—Helen L. Newman.

The Beloved Child of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THOU art my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." Could sweeter or more heartening words than these, that descended upon Jesus at the beginning of his ministry, come to one facing the issues of life? "My beloved Son!" It is a great pity that many human children come into the world apparently undesired, and go through life without ever hearing the tender appellation, "my beloved child," or the comforting approbation, "in whom I am well pleased."

In many a heart bitterness has been planted by overhearing words of unwelcome from the lips of cruel guardians or thoughtless parents; but even for those whose childhood has flowered and ripened in an atmosphere of affection and appreciation, there comes the inevitable moment when each awakens to the fact that he is an individual and must face life for himself. No human relationship, however tender, can meet the heart's need at this moment. One then instinctively reaches up for the heavenly Father's hand; and happy are those who reach right at first without years of groping in the wrong direction. Many who appear the most frivolous, callous, and reckless are but cloaking their heart hunger and their deep yearning for guidance from a wisdom beyond that of mortals. To every one of His children the Father's hand is impartially outstretched, and there is no power to keep any of God's children from placing his hand in the Father's and going on with assurance. This is man's true and normal relationship; for, as the beloved disciple has written, "We love him because he first loved us."

The knowledge that the real, spiritual man, as the beloved child of God, lives, moves, and has his being in divine Mind, where every concept is formed and sustained by unflinching, omnipotent Love, comes to the misconceptions and cruel incongruities of human existence with wondrous balm and healing. Mrs. Eddy has beautifully said in "Miscellaneous Writings" (No. 206), "Above the waves of Jordan, dashing against the receding shore, is heard the Father and Mother's welcome, saying forever to the baptized of Spirit: 'This is my beloved Son.'"

Our whole duty, then, amid affliction, persecution, trials, and all outward conditions, is simply to prove ourselves the children of God in whom the loving Father may be well pleased. Christian Science demonstrably teaches how we may, here and now, set about proving this divine relationship an actuality, ushering in improved conditions in the entire round of experience. John says, "Now are we the sons of God." So, after all, our only obligation is to be true to God, and to ourselves as His children.

The way in Christian Science always begins with the recognition of the all-conquering fact that there is but one Mind, God, for man's real entity is expressed in righteous thinking and living. To the degree that one reflects God's thoughts, one appears in his real nature as the expression of God. By this process of righteous thinking and living, whatever conceals the divine image is destroyed, revealing man in his true beauty, attractiveness, charm, and goodness.

When one begins to understand the interdependence of the creator and His creation, as revealed through the teachings of Christian Science, a vision of the infinite plan dawns, and man is seen to be indispensable as the expression of God. This is clearly explained on page 306 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mrs. Eddy has written: "If God, who is Life, were parted for a moment from His reflection, man, during that moment there would be no divinity reflected. The Ego would be unexpressed, and the Father would be childless,—no Father." Thus, the joyous fact is made manifest that as a child of God each one of us is desired and is an essential part of the infinite plan of divine Love. We each must do our own work, each play our individual part under the guiding hand of the Father. This plan leaves no place for interference with the thoughts and lives of others, no room for anxious care concerning our loved ones, since each one is safe within Love's all-encircling embrace. Each has quite all he can do to live up to his own high destiny, as the beloved child of God. As such he must needs be unselfish, generous, loving, merciful, long-suffering, pure, and true, man being made in the image of God, who is Love.

Scissors Grinding to Music

"Te-whit—te-who—te-who—"

A whistle floats down the grimy city street. "Te-whit—te-who—te-who—"

A child, strapped into its perambulator and protesting lustily, stops its cries and claps its little hands: someone who has been working an automatic piano, pausing to wind up the roll, hears the bird-like sound and listens—not starting the piano again. "Te-whit—te-who—"

A man who has been beating rugs in a back yard stops with his stick uplifted.

Down the dingy street a quaint figure comes hobbling. His gray curls cluster thickly about his ears and thrust themselves up through the holes in his battered cap. On his back is strapped a queer clumsy contrivance—a grindstone. Between his lips is a little whistle and as he turns a corner he stops expectantly before a group of houses and blows on it. "Te-whit—te-who—te-who—"

What a bird-like clarity of sound—what an almost unearthly sweetness! Out from a dingy kitchen a woman with half a dozen rusty knives, and stands, her hands upon her hips, as he puts down his grindstone and sharpens them. He whistles as he pedals away at his quaint machine—whistles with his lips some lyrical Italian aria. The anxious wrinkle on the woman's forehead smooths a little; she taps her toe in rhythm with the song. The knives finished, the woman takes them, and with an added resiliency in her steps returns to her kitchen and disappears. The grinder blows again upon his whistle—"Te-whit—te-who—te-who—"

One imagines that the birds might come flocking to sharpen their bills and claws at this magical invitation; that the flowers might ask for a thinner edge on their petals; that the roots of the trees might lift themselves to be pointed more keenly for their thrust into the soil. But no—a seamstress hurries out with two pairs of tailors' scissors, and as the Italian aria accompanies their sharpening she too smiles, and finds herself, thinking of the distant meadows of France. A butcher with his great knives stands behind the steamstress waiting for his turn—a burly fellow blinking sulkily through the street dust.

Around, around, goes the wheel, the sweet old melody accompanying the grinding rhythm. The scissors are sharpened; the seamstress with lightened brow disappears into her cry, and the butcher, less sulkily, goes back to the shop.

"Te-whit—te-who—"

The chirping strains, like the Pied Piper's flute, draws after it the frets and worries of the whole long street. Remembrance of hills, far, far away; of grassing sheep; of a strip of beach where the sand piper's hop; of a grove of beech woods with silver bells—all these visions and a hundred more the little piping whistle evokes. The grinder has brought with him music from far away, and on its slender strains the listeners are borne—back—back to primitive things.

"Te-whit—te-who—te-who—"

A scissors grinder passes down the street.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1922

EDITORIALS

Arabia Today

BUT little news has filtered through to the Western world, since the end of the war, as to what has happened in the vast peninsula of Arabia since it was released from the domination of the Turk. Yet it is an essential ingredient in that ancient and hitherto insoluble political complex known as the Middle East. For, in the end, if the Turkish tangle is to be straightened out and security given to the Christian minorities which lie scattered all over the Middle East, account will have to be taken of Arabia too.

If one were to ask a true Arab what Arabia was, he would probably reply, "The desert." For the most essential thing in Arabia is the immense desert extending from extreme north to extreme south, the home of the nomadic Bedouin tribes, the place from which all the great theistic religions have sprung, the barren yet picturesque stretch of sand and rock and thin grass which gives its character to the whole life of the land. Politically speaking, the desert is no problem. If it were not for the fringe of settled country which lies all round it, it would present no greater difficulty to the statesmen of the world than does its neighbor, the Sahara.

After the overthrow of the Turks the Peace Conference decided that some form of Western supervision was necessary for those more settled parts of Arabia which had been under the direct despotism of the Turks, and had no native governments of their own. The more distant parts already under local governments were left to themselves. Accordingly, after some political scrambling, mandates were issued over Syria to France, and over Mesopotamia and Palestine to Great Britain.

It was not long, however, before trouble began to appear. The nationalist Arabs protested against the division of Arabia between two powers, and claimed, with justice, that under the terms of the Covenant of the League of Nations they were entitled to a voice in the choice of the mandatory. The principal objection was to the French mandate over Syria, for the Syrian Nationalists believed that the French would introduce a full-fledged "colonial" administration and would try to turn the Syrians into Frenchmen. The discontent resulted in a brief military struggle, which was followed by the capture of Damascus and the deposition of the Emir Feisal, the leader of the pro-Ally Arabs, who had fought against the Turks in the war, and the establishment of a French administration over the whole country.

The British began by setting up an extensive and progressive administration in Mesopotamia on the Indian lines. But they early encountered two difficulties. The first was the nationalist movement which rejected the idea of a gradual transition and wanted full responsibility at once. The second was the question of who was going to bear the cost. It was all very well to establish schools and irrigation plants and other costly works of progress, but the revenues of the land were very small, and the local population objected to paying even the lowest taxes, and when the British taxpayer found that he was expected to find between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 a year to make good the difference the House of Commons incontinently refused. Accordingly, the engines were reversed. The Emir Feisal was encouraged to present himself as candidate for the throne of Iraq, was elected by the notables, and the British administration has since been hard at work cutting its responsibilities down to the minimum, and transferring all the power it dares to King Feisal and his Arab council. Mosul, the oil region, is no longer under its effective control.

The solution of the Arabian question clearly can only be very gradual. The first difficulty is that the Arabs, except for the nomads in the desert, have not governed themselves for centuries, but have lain under the sterilizing hand of the Turk. They have, as yet, but little idea of what practical democracy means. On the other hand, there can be little doubt that the British at first—and the French still—attempted to introduce far too complete a western rule, thereby antagonizing the national feeling. The whole problem is complicated by the recovery of the Angora Turks and by the existence of the Kurdish tribes, perhaps the most barbarous and ferocious of all the peoples who inhabit this bloodstained region. If the British and the French were to leave, it would, at present, simply mean massacres by the Kurds, who to this day will not permit the return of the Christian refugees, and the gradual restoration of the old Turkish despotism over Arabia by Mustapha Kemal. Even if the local Arabs could conduct their own local governments, which is doubtful, they are certainly not strong enough to resist the inevitable invasion from without.

The solution of the Arabian, like every other aspect of the Middle Eastern question, turns on the double necessity of defeating or taming the Angora Turks and of restoring unity and a common ideal into the counsels of the Great Powers.

GIACOMO PUCCINI, the composer, is an exception among famous creative artists; he is a practical business man. Recently he collected 800,000 lire insurance on a vessel bought by him last year and afterward lost at sea. It is also reported that he has sold to an American music firm the privilege of "jazzing" the music of "La Tosca." In this bargain he has doubtless shown a keener business sense than the American firm, for he has the money, if the story of the transaction is true, while the publishers are likely to find that the waning of the taste for "jazz" will seriously affect their profits. For the sake of musical art it is to be hoped that this will happen and that future experiments of the kind with real music will be correspondingly discouraged.

Geneva Worth Watching

"PARLEYS come and parleys go, but I go on—continuously and with broadening influence and power." This, the League of Nations, personified, might say with entire justification. Since the settlement of the problems growing out of the World War began, 500 international conferences of varying degrees of importance have been held. Some of them have been conspicuously successful. Others have either been failures or have been forgotten. The story of Geneva is history. That of The Hague is yet to be told. But amid all these parleys the League of Nations has gone steadily on with its work. It would be well for the world and its major and minor politicians to bear this in mind, whether they approve the League or not, and it would be well for the public in general to note the progress of the League as it is recorded from time to time in actual accomplishments.

Never annotated with blowing of trumpets and rarely displayed with big headlines in the newspapers, the things done at Geneva, though in many cases they affect the welfare of millions and often mean the prevention of wars, might easily be overlooked.

Recent activities and evidences of the League's value, therefore, are worth considering. There was, for example, in the British Government's recent announcement of its Palestine policy, the declaration that elements in the Holy Land's population that might be displeased with the workings of the mandate there would have the right of appeal—where? To the League of Nations.

World disarmament, a beginning toward which was made conspicuously at the Washington Conference, is receiving comprehensive attention at Geneva. Lord Robert Cecil's great plan for reduction of land and air forces, formally approved by a subcommittee, is practically certain to be adopted by the full mixed commission of the League.

The question of Germany's admission to the League, laid aside until that nation's good faith as to reparations could be tested, is to be taken up by the League's Assembly in September, with every prospect that the Teutonic Republic will then be welcomed, leaving the United States and Russia alone among the great nations and peoples outside the fold.

That ancient source of trouble and danger, the Balkan peninsula, again is menacing peace through the disputes between Yugoslavia, Rumania and Greece on the one side, and Bulgaria on the other. The first three nations, striving to avoid an explosion whose effects no one can now measure, are drafting a plan of protective action toward Bulgaria, and will send it for approval—whither? To the Council of the League of Nations.

So it goes. Wherefore, those who would be well informed on world affairs of the highest moment should watch Geneva.

It is not fair, nor is it reasonable, to maintain that prohibition in the United States has had a fair test, in the somewhat more than two years that have elapsed since the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution became operative. On this point it is not necessary to take the opinion of anyone not competent to judge, for a statement made by William Howard Taft, formerly President of the United States and at present its Chief Justice, will carry weight with practically every one. Mr. Taft, who is well known as an opponent of prohibition, stated in a syndicated special editorial article written a short while after the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified, that it would be ten years before anyone could pass judgment on whether prohibition was proving a success or a failure in America. Taking Mr. Taft's statement as authoritative, it is obvious that, when opponents of prohibition assert that the movement has proved a failure, they have some motive back of their contention other than the establishment of a right conception of the state of affairs in America today.

As a matter of fact, tabulated statistics of arrests in twenty-five typical American cities for the two years prior to the institution of prohibition from a national standpoint and for the two years thereafter, tell a story that is its own proof. These statistics show that whereas during 1917 and 1918, out of a population of somewhat over 4,000,000, there were almost 1,250,000 arrests from all causes and somewhat more than 400,000 arrests for intoxication, during the years 1920 and 1921 there were only a few more than 1,000,000 arrests from all causes and less than 250,000 arrests for intoxication. These facts are outstanding and can be verified by anyone who is minded to seek the proof. They show that although there is much yet to be done, much has already been accomplished, with the promise of still some more good to come.

Law breaking in connection with the liquor traffic is not a lately-introduced innovation. In 1865, David A. Wells, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, said in a public address that by statistical reports it had been proved that, while 6,000,000 barrels of beer were brewed annually, only about 2,500,000 barrels paid the taxes thereon that were due. This is not very different from the findings today that of some 500 breweries having permits to make near-beer, about 250 have been found making stronger beer than is legitimate.

It is easy to pick out isolated facts and draw therefrom conclusions to suit the individual fancy, and it is an old proverb that says there are none so blind as those who will not see. It must be remembered that when liquor selling was the rule and was allowed by law, it was expected that men would drink it, and drunkenness was not a surprise. The enactment of prohibition raised the standard of thought and action of the American people so that the whole subject is being judged from a different standpoint. There is a clamor against what was once accepted as unavoidable, and this of itself indicates that there is a great moral revolution in progress. To see its full benefits a sufficiency of time must be granted.

APPARENTLY as a result of a plan long contemplated, announcement is made that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company is about to begin the electrification of all its lines in California. The work will be extended to include all its tracks from Oregon on the north, to Arizona on the south. Thus the second great carrier system of the west will so equip itself as to be more or less independent of fluctuating fuel supplies and prices, the modern oil-burning locomotives, once regarded as the perfecting touch to rail transportation, being destined to give way to the even more modern electric locomotive. A rival of the Southern Pacific system and its allied lines, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, is already perfecting the electrification of its far-western roadway, and it is fair to presume that the successful operation of that system has hastened its adoption by the Southern Pacific on a somewhat larger scale.

It is interesting to realize the fact that the utilization of the new power plan by the California roads does not involve any great initial outlay by the company itself. The power to be utilized is to be supplied by utility companies already established and in operation, contracts having been entered into which will assure, it is claimed, ample hydroelectric current to operate all locomotives, both passenger and freight, on the company's lines west of Reno, Nev. Some additional expenditures have been necessary by the individual contracting utilities, but most of these have been in the form of additions and extensions to established plants. It emphasizes the fact that for years and centuries power sufficient for such service has been going to waste.

The lesson is not one, however, which has simply a local application. In many other sections of the United States there is opportunity for the practice of similar economies. In the middle-western mountain states, in the southeast, in New England, in Michigan and Wisconsin, and in the boundless stretches of Canada, the rivers and streams invite just such utilization of their wasting resources. Even in the comparatively level stretches of the Mississippi Valley the great power project built a few years ago at Keokuk, Ia., sends its invisible energy over hundreds of miles of cables as far south as St. Louis, and into many of the farms and cities of Iowa and Illinois.

The economic transmission of power over long distances has been made possible by the perfection of apparatus adapted to the purpose. It is a matter of no great importance that the generating plant may be far removed from the point of utilization of the power. The "return," or compensating service of the automatic generators which are a part of the great electric locomotives, by which power is "manufactured" by the engines while descending grades or even easy inclines where the weight of the train propels the load, is reckoned an appreciable item in railroading. Until the Southern Pacific pierces and burrows under the Sierra range between Reno and Sacramento, a project which has been proposed and considered, one may easily imagine the coming electric locomotive should it be constructed along the lines of the giant oil-burning Moguls now in use, being able, in descending from Summit to the Sacramento Valley, to generate automatically sufficient power to propel its load of cars to the Oakland mole.

At a point of outlook somewhat removed from the present, and slightly elevated from a level of strife, a free observer in the United States might wonder that with, first, a population of some millions needing fuel, and, next, a great natural storage of coal near their doors and their stoves, it was permitted an ownership and control to break the connection. If he had conservative notions as to the use of government, he would be constrained to yield them as a matter of abstract opinion in the face of an emergency. Public ownership, even public operation, of a prime industry must be in great disfavor when a national congress, not lacking any variety of individual genius, has to wait through months of suspension of coal activity for a union labor member of the House of Representatives to propose that the Government assume mastery of the situation. Such a member, with unexplained deliberateness, has now offered such a measure.

Here is a proposal that has the merit of seeming simplicity. It is not so certain that it has full merit as the clearly indicated solution. It has to meet the force of objection to the assumption of a business that, according to common American opinion, is not governmental in its nature. It will awaken, to the extent that it has support, a protest against government ownership, the terms and phrases of which are perfectly familiar. Its source may be regarded as partisan, and partisan on the wrong side; for if a representative capitalist were the author, the element of surprise would enhance its chances of attention.

What is encountered by the motion that the Federal Government appropriate control of the coal mines is not the logic of need on the one hand and supply on the other—a very clear logic. The obstacle is that in positively prevalent opinion the safest reliance for industrial enterprise is upon private ownership and management. All known legal devices of control, of bars against excesses and injustices, of high counsel and urging, even engaging the President of the Nation in conference with the primary parties to a prolonged dispute, are preferable methods to the seemingly simple and the solely direct one.

The mildest expression of the hypothetical observer on his gentle hilltop would be that there surely must be a limit to the pronounced patience of a fuel-needing people, and that the one sure weapon of real effect cannot be so securely locked in the arsenal of public powers as to be beyond possible availability.

Electrifying Western Railroads

Education and Compassion

It is axiomatic that one knows only what one can express. It is held by many to be equally true that one possesses only what he gives. When, therefore, the Nation's assembled educators declare that the whole philosophy of the schools has been transformed, that the new keynote of education is not personal gain, but service, fresh hope is kindled for the advancement of national integrity. The old order of education is, the educators declare, passing away. In its stead is coming the training that will clarify ideals and give impulse toward unity of all the peoples of the earth.

The Nation's children and youth are being taught that they must socialize study; that knowledge will be useful to them only in the proportion that they employ it in ways that are beneficial to others. They are being taught that they know only what they express; that they have only what they give. It is being said to them, to use the phrase of Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, "If you get an education, it will enable you to understand other people, to get the other person's point of view; it makes you compassionate; you will be more helpful; you can serve better and work better with others in this service."

This trend in the national educational development is both interesting and significant. The truer meaning and end of education, as the drawing out of the good in the individual in order that he may reflect it to others, can be given to the child or the youth only as this ideal is first actively established in the thought of the instructor. The teachers are, therefore, obviously inspired more than ever before with the spirit of service and compassion. It is to be hoped that, in working out the details of their high ideals, they will not overlook the fact that fearlessness is an indispensable accompaniment of true service; and that service and compassion are not therefore enhanced by the study of those subjects which increase rather than diminish fear.

This deeper earnestness on the part of the teachers is also reflected in the increasing public awakening to the importance of education to the democracy. Moreover, it is said, this awakening is not confined to one country, but is world-wide. Such unmistakable mobilization of thought in the interest of well-trained service will do much toward establishing permanent peace on earth.

Welcome, indeed, are these signs of the times in the Nation's educational development. And yet why service and compassion should be accounted new elements of education is not exactly clear. Are they not, rather, essential elements, long ago announced, and only too long neglected? Has not a Christian nation perhaps been for a time too forgetful of the instructions of the Great Teacher who said, while encouraging others to follow his example: "I am among you as he that serveth." Is not individual or national education measured, after all, by the understanding of divine Principle, which enables individuals and nations alike by love to "serve one another"?

Editorial Notes

THERE was perhaps a delicate touch of diplomacy about M. Poincaré's presence at the Anglo-French polo match at Ranelagh at the beginning of his visit to London. Still fresh in people's memory is that little sporting event at Cannes, when Mr. Lloyd George was snaphotted on the golf links, apparently showing M. Briand how to grasp the "brassie," a circumstance which is said to have played havoc with French amour propre and the Briand Government. Now, as to polo, not the bitterest of M. Poincaré's opponents in the Chamber or the press would allege that his knowledge of that lively game was overshadowed by the British Premier's superior talents. In fact, polo has not yet been counted a statesman's recreation at all. Moreover, Mr. Lloyd George helped to make the way smoother by refraining from visiting the match, thus leaving the field clear for M. Poincaré. So, all things considered, the premiers seem to have been able to open negotiations this time on equal terms, and with prestige on both sides intact.

THERE is a growing support throughout the United States for efforts to protect bird life. The public responds with considerable readiness to the double appeal of beauty and practicality in saving the feathered singers who work so busily to save crops and trees and flowers from insect enemies. Work in behalf of the birds ought to be spurred to extra energy by the actual figures of insect ravages. The United States Department of Agriculture says that the small foes of vegetation cause an annual loss to the country of \$1,000,000,000. Dr. Fred J. Seaver, an expert on the subject, declares that birds in Massachusetts destroy 21,000 bushels of insects a day. A Nebraska investigator asserts that 170 carloads are eliminated by birds in his state. More birds, and more power to them!

WITH the passage by the Privy Council of Japan of the Naval Treaty adopted at the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament, one more indication is afforded of President Harding's foresight in calling the meeting and of Mr. Hughes' vision in regard to its conclusions. It is of special interest that the committee of the Privy Council should have found that the Japanese delegates at Washington were not at fault in failing to make better terms, and the fact that from a sense of respect for the Washington Conference the committee recommended ratification without amendment augurs well for the success of similar conferences in the future.

ONE of the great American baseball players has told the world just how home runs are obtained. Success in hitting, Kenneth Roy Williams, one of the kings of the diamond, has explained, depends upon three necessary qualifications. These are, he says, the eye, the swing, and the kind of pitched ball. So now there is no excuse for anyone failing to come up to Mr. Ruth's last year's record.

It Is the People's Coal